THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steamers, Lakes and Tanks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,526—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne. | 5th April, |
| " ARABIA | 7902 | J. L. Parfitt | 12th " |
| M.L. VICTORIA | 6327 | K. Crewe | 19th " |
| " PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 26th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7902 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd May. |
| " PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Whelen | 10th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 17th " |
| " CALEDONIA | 7,958 | E. H. Gordon | 24th " |
| M.L. PERSIA | 7,951 | W. A. Whelen | 31st " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | V. Gutman, | 4,232 | 1st May 1902. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Androvich, | 4,130 | 1st June 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 960. | Rs. 397-8. | Rs. 165. |

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| *S. S. POSEIDON | | 3,828 | 8th April |
| S. S. KRANZ FERDINAND | | 6,913 | 16th April |
| *S. S. SILESIA | | 5,159 | about the 17th May. |

* Will call at Kurachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIA | E. Klun | 2,650 | 23rd April, 1902. |

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1902.

### WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN S.A.—78, Adderley Street.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are conveyed out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere, at 2s. 6d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors.—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 5th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th April, 1902.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Schmitz | 10th April 1902. |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Negre | 8th May, 1902 |
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Gerard | 5th June 1902. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 20th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

### STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

*N. B.*—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

THE

### BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

### GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lenses are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 5. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

*NOW READY! NOW READY!!*

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
*TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.*

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1902.

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an Indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE

### BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

### SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY, No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay

PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED IN INDIA.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES FOR REGULAR CUSTOMERS.

Apply

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & CO.,
67, Medow Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS COMPANY.
ACCURATE AND RELIABLE
SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S
CELEBRATED
DRAWING AND TRACING PARERS.

Large Stocks of the above are constantly on hand, and TREACHER & Co. are prepared to quote Special Terms to large Buyers.

NEW PRICE LISTS (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

### TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### NEMESIS'

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St.
Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

### LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

### NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

### MORENAS & CO.,

ICES,
REFRESHMENTS.
CAKES, PLAIN AND DECORATED.
PASTRY
Made by an experienced hand,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY.
BUTTER SCOTCH AND TOFFEES.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS
IN
FANCY BOXES,
HAM. BACON AND CHEESE.
WINES AND SPIRITS.

64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

### LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £100,000. PAID UP £50,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares.
Mining Properties and Building Sites Negotiated. Correspondence Invited.

ADDRESS—THE SECRETARY,
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

CABLEGRAM: "PLENARILY LONDON." BEDFORD McNEIL, MOREINGAND NEAL } CODE.

### SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

### SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS.
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

| BEST QUALITY. | | FIDDLE. Rs. a. | SPEAR. Rs. a. | KING'S. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TEA SPOONS | Per Doz. | 11 12 | 16 8 | 22 0 |
| DESSERT SPOONS | " " | 22 0 | 30 0 | 37 0 |
| TABLE SPOONS | " " | 28 0 | 42 8 | 50 0 |
| DESSERT FORKS | " " | 22 0 | 30 0 | 37 0 |
| TABLE FORKS | " " | 28 0 | 42 8 | 50 0 |
| SECOND QUALITY. | | | | |
| TEA SPOONS | Per Doz. | 10 0 | 15 12 | 18 14 |
| DESSERT SPOONS | " " | 19 0 | 25 4 | 33 12 |
| TABLE SPOONS | " " | 25 8 | 38 8 | 46 4 |
| DESSERT FORKS | " " | 19 0 | 25 4 | 33 12 |
| TABLE FORKS | " " | 25 8 | 38 8 | 46 4 |

### TABLE CUTLERY

BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

| HANDLES. | | BONE. Rs. a. | XYLONITE. Rs. a. | IVORY. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DESSERT KNIVES | Per Doz. | 14 12 | 15 12 | 22 12 |
| TABLE KNIVES | " " | 15 8 | 19 8 | 29 0 |
| MEAT CARVERS | " Pair | 7 8 | 8 0 | 15 0 |
| STEEL | Each | 2 4 | 2 8 | 5 8 |

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Grain, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON Tea.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

### BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

### CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygienic principles and thoroughly steamboiled.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**S. S. "RYDAL HALL."**

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chalni or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing sheds. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in hoats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th April, 1902.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA ABDULLABHOY PARPIA alias PAROO, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to our Client all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage and tenements described in the schedule hereunder. All persons claiming any right, title or interest in the said tenements and premises or any part or parcel thereof, by way of purchase, gift, inheritance, lease, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 5, Tamarind Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel on the Government House Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3068 square yards, 464 square yards is of Government Taka Tenure, the rest being of Inam Land, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 234, New No. 16816, Old Survey No. 29, and New Survey No. 1-2980, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward F. Nos. 597, 598 and 598 (2), Street Nos. 5, 6 and 6 A, in the Registration District of Bombay in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Road leading to Governor's Bungalow, on or towards the West by the property of Govardhan alias Dombjee Nowrojee, on or towards the North by the property of Gerod Framjee Hathiwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Mgroba Damodar—Dated this 4th day of April 1902.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE, Purchaser's Solicitors.

**BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.**

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 14th April, 1902, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Appointment of the President of the Corporation for the year 1902-03.
2. Government Letter—Conveying the thanks of His Majesty the German Emperor for the Corporation's message of condolence on the death of the Dowager Empress Fredrick of Germany.
3. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to a new line of road being laid down at Kamathipura.
4. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the widening of Dongri Cross Lane from 25 to 30 feet and to the purchase of a property lying within the proposed lines.
5. Letter from Dr. Dubois-Havenith, Brussels—Inviting the Corporation to send delegates to the Second International Conference for the prevention of venereal diseases to be held at Brussels on 1st September 1902.
6. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting that the Theatre erected opposite the Bhatia Baug has been constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act and the Building Bye-laws.
7. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Government Resolution sanctioning a portion of the City of Bombay Improvement Trusts Dadar-Matunga Street Scheme.
8. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding a Notification issued by the Bombay Improvement Board in respect of an alteration of their Scheme No. II.
9. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to supplying water to Andheri for a further term of five years.
10. Notice of motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia —For expressing opinion that the posts of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter-houses and those of Meat, Cattle and Market Inspectors be given hereafter only to duly qualified Veterinary Surgeons or Medical Graduates.
11. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement of houses to which additional floors have been added during the half-year ending the 31st December 1901.
12. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding reports from the Executive Engineer as to the means for securing lights of proper brilliancy in the public lamps of the City.
13. Resolutions of the Standing Committee—
14. Recommending that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to allow the Commissioner of Police to use the bed of the Storm water Reservoir at Cherk Road for training horses.
15. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 4,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of purchasing 120 copies of the compilation of Municipal matters prepared by Mr. L. W. Michael.
16. Approving, subject to the Corporation's orders, of the selection of certain Banks for the deposit of surplus moneys.
16. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 5th March 1902.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—
17. Recommending sanction to the acquisition of 133 square yards of land situated on the lines of the proposed new road through Pira Lane.
18. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,185-13-0 from Surplus Cash Balance for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the family of Mr. Pestonji C. Billimoria, late Assistant Superintendent in the Assessment Department.
19. Recommending a sanction to a grant of Rs. 773-5-0 from Surplus Cash Balance to make up the compassionate allowance due to the family of Mr. L. P. Fialho, late Deputy Superintendent in the Assessment Department.
20. Recommending approval to the acquisition of Mr. Ganpat Mahadeo's property at Carvé Street.
21. Recommending sanction to the Inam Dust at Bhaudup being buttressed at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,470.
22. Government Letter—Forwarding a Government Resolution on the Budget Estimates of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for the year 1902-1903.
23. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding lists giving information as to house-connections on certain roads and the mortality in houses on those roads.
24. Government Letter—Forwarding a Government Notification regarding the election of the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. C. H. Armstrong as members of the City Improvement Board.
25. Letter from Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—
26. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding a requisition for cleansing a well at premises Nos. 16—18 Shaik Mem in Street Cross Lane, Mr. Furshotam Harilal be informed that the well must be supplied, cleaned and covered over.
27. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 3,700 to meet an excess in the printing grant of the Municipal Secretary's Office.
28. Recommending sanction to a proposed exchange of lands at Mayo Road with the City Improvement Trust.
29. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report from the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade as to the desirability of conveying Telescopic Fire escapes to scenes of fire by means of hackney carriages of men.
30. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding copies of the Plague Report for the year ending 31st March 1901.
31. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,20 to meet an excess in the Water Works Budget grant for materials for general work and repairs.
32. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the qualifications of the Inspector of Municipal Stores.
33. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the satisfactory results of having the Tulsi made scraped and cleaned before the hot season.
34. Letter from the Commissioner—Giving his authority for metering premises without gardens.
35. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the reason why water was not supplied to the City at full pressure during the last Dewalee holidays.
36. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending the 31st December 1901.
37. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement of charges incurred by the Municipality on the sanitary arrangements of premises belonging to private parties.
38. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the expenses incurred by the Municipality on the sanitary arrangements of premises Nos. 40—46, Muqid Sidiq Street, being declared as improvement expenses.
39. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a tabulated statement, giving certain particulars as to water-taps in premises which paid for water by meter measurement or at compounded rates.
40. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a statement giving particulars of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee in March 1902.
41. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding a statement for the quarter ending 31st March 1902, of Committees who have not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal.
42. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a return showing attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, of the standing Committee, and of other Committees and Sub-Committees, and the changes which have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending the 31st March 1902.
43. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Mauivi-Kolliwada Scheme of the City Improvement Trust.
44. Second Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the closing of certain wells.
45. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on certain requirements of the Mahim Hindu and Burial Ground.
46. (1) Second Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the proposed allotment of burial grounds to certain Musalman communities.
(2) Letter from Messrs. Mirza & Mirza—Forwarding a petition to the Corporation from Mr. Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdul Hoseia Shirazi who protests against a portion of the burial ground reserved for the Shias being given to the Boras.
47. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Revised Vernacular Standards for Primary Schools framed by the Joint Schools Committee.
48. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on measures for the prevention of tubercular disease.
49. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Commissioner's proposal to give and extra Assistant to the Chief Accountant.
50. Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to assist the Commissioner in all matters arising in connection with the purchase of Tramways.
51. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on such portions of the Amended Draft Municipal Act as refer to Municipal Elections.
52. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Address to be presented to His Majesty the King on the occasion of his Coronation.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

53. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing opinion as to the desirability of enforcing, wherever possible, the drainage arrangements and Nahani (mouse) connections of houses, chawls, &c., on the open semi-circular conduit system of drainage only.
54. From Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit—For expressing opinion that all dead-lights should be placed on stone-staircases; and for requesting the Commissioner to provide pavements.
55. From Mr. Khurshedji Nasarwanji Wadya—For asking the Commissioner to report whether an urinal at Tantanpura cannot be removed to a more suitable place.
56 & 57. From Mr. A. G. Viegas—(56) For obtaining a report from the Health Officer as to the effect on public health of the sewage outfall at Worlee. (57) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the present condition &c., of the Love Grove Pumping Station.
58. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining information from the Commissioner as to certain nuisances.
59. From Mr. A. G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to dealing with the smoke nuisance in the City.
60. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—For expressing regret at the Commissioner not having exercised the discretion given to him under Section 161 of the Municipal Act in a satisfactory manner; and for appointing a Committee to examine the list of metered premises received under Corporation Resolution No. 3799, dated the 1st July 1901, and to suggest changes.
61. From Mr. S. G. Dhondi—For obtaining plans and estimates for re-arranging the Corporation Table and the seats of Councillors.
62. & 63. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—(62) For obtaining a report as to whether the carrying capacity of the Tansa Aqueduct is lessened owing to certain recent repairs.(63)—For appointing a Committee to report on all cases of over-valuation and under-valuation of properties in Bombay.
64. From Mr. S. G. Dhondi—For requesting the Commissioner to arrange for the expeditious completion of road repairs taken in hand and to consider the advisability of having the work done by night as well as by day.
65. From Mr. N. N. Kasrak—For appointing a Committee to select a fresh site for the proposed Chowpati fish, meat and vegetable markets.
66. From Mr. K. N. Wadya—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether the owner of house No. 15, Girgaum Road, has been allowed to put up additional storeys on the old structures and as to whether the Commissioner's attention was drawn to certain circumstances of the case.
67. From the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta—For obtaining from the Commissioner estimates of all expenditure proposed to be incurred on the construction of the Lower-level channel from the Tardeo Flats to Worli Point.

By Order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 4th April, 1902.

## BANKS.

**BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Fraser & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years..... | 5½ Per Annum |
| „ 1 Year..... | 5 „ |
| „ 6 Months..... | 4½ „ |
| „ 3 Months..... | 4 „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £300,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

EATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Manila |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Cebu Philippines |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor. | Shanghai. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Tientsin. |
| Colombo. | Sourabaya. | Hankow. |
| Penang. | Hongkong. | Yokohama. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

**BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,**

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms,—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly ,on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loans and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NOTICE.**

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 P.M., on 17th April, 1902, for paving the FOOTPATHS of the ROADS on the Agripada Estate. The necessary information as to conditions of contract, &c., can be seen at the Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, during Office hours on any Working day.

**NOTICE.**

I do hereby give NOTICE that from the 4th instant, till the 4th October next, any DOGS found STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

H. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th October, 1902.

**NOTICE OF SHARE CERTIFICATE LOST.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4 of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld. is LOST at Ahmedabad.

Reward of Rupees 5, will be granted to those who will either send or bring the same to the Undersigned at the undermentioned destination.

RAVCHUND DAYABHAI,
Javeri Wada, Kothari Pole,
Ahmedabad.

**NOTICE.**

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S., of the Veterinary and Commission Stables, Girgaum, and DINSHAW, N. VAKIL, of the Veterinary and Commission Stables and Coach Factory, Gowalia Tank Road, hereby notify their constituents that their respective partnerships have been amalgamated as from the 1st day of March, 1902, and that the business of the New Firm as Veterinary Surgeons, Commission Agents, and Coach Builders, will henceforth be carried on under the name of "R. SCOTT & Co., Cowasji Girgaum and Gowalia Tank Road Stables" store, said.—Dated at Bombay this 4th day of April, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co.,
DINSHAW N. VAKIL.

NOW READY.

**"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY**

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless a mount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS'.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES AT FACTORY PRICES.—Solid Leather Trunks, Suit and Skirt Cases, Kit, Gladstone and Brief Bags, Ladies' and Gents' Fitted Cases and Bags, Solid Linen Bags and Holdalls Inspect these goods and compare our prices.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

ON View.—Mr. R. Shutt's Furniture, Bicycle, etc., in the compound of E. L. Sassoon Mill, Kala Chowky Road, Chinchpoogli, to be SOLD on SUNDAY the 6th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Captain Newnham's Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at Rachel Lodge Merewether, Road, A. ollo Bunder, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET at the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder, Apply to the MANAGER Apollo Hotel.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F," Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET, DHUN VILLA, at Mahableshwar, CAIRNMORE at Matheran for the Hot Season. Apply P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Mazagon Mill, Mazagon.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dandeker Road, near the Sea Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Omar Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Hats of all descriptions. No reasons to offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pegu Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Copies sent for workmanship and prices. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance of Mule Transport for officers proceeding to the Front. Can be packed for Cash Sec. in 6 sizes. 6 ft. 6 in. long by 1 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22 8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON would be glad if the authors of recent leaflet advertisements would publicly explain how keeping his advices would entail confidential disclosures that full and searching verification of his facts and figures which he has always welcomed. He will be happy to supply his correspondents with a form of catechism to be answered by any office as to which he is consulted.—28, Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.

FOR BOOTS and SHOES—Go to S. & Co. Upwards of 3,000 pairs now on view to select from, the prices will appeal to you, the goods speak for themselves. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the reasonableness. For free delivery.—SHAHAND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

500 CASTILLOA ELASTICA RUBBER SEED.—Sent direct from Mexican Rubber Plantation, by Registered Packet: for only 25 shillings, 1000 Seed for 40 shillings. Send cash with order to JOHN HADDON & Co., Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, London. Big discount on larger orders. For full information about Rubber Planting, address JAS MAUNDER, San Juan Evang. Isla, Vera Cruz, Mexico, via New York.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially Recommend Khansamas and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, are the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to sub nit designs for Monuments and Marble tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a monumental cross to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from LEONARD and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT PRINTER.—The services of an experienced Assistant Printer are required for a local English daily paper. Only those who have acted in that capacity before on English Papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "151 M." Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, one of the most improved models, price Rs. 220 net cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 48 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the great news week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Inland Subscription Rs. 15 per annum, Free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DEPOT CHILDS Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godown, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 3-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 3-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 1 Do. | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
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| 2 Prizes Rs. 125 each | | | ... | 250 |
| 2 Do. | „ 100 | „ | ... | 200 |
| 2 Do. | „ 75 | „ | ... | 150 |
| 4 Do. | „ 50 | „ | ... | 200 |
| 10 Do. | „ 25 | „ | ... | 250 |
| 100 Do. | „ 10 | „ | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | „ 5 | „ | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | „ 1 | „ | ... | 200 |
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11 Millions 202,000 Marks
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The highest will be event.

500,000 Marks (about £25,000)
Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

| Number of prizes: | | Number of prizes: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of 200,000 M. about £10,000 | | 16 of 10,000 M. abt. £533 | |
| 1 of 100,000 „ | 5,000 | 56 of 5,000 „ | 230 |
| 1 of 75,000 „ | 3,750 | 100 of 3,000 „ | 150 |
| 2 of 70,000 „ | 3,500 | 196 of 2,000 „ | 100 |
| 1 of 65,000 „ | 3,250 | 4 of 1,500 „ | 75 |
| 1 of 60,000 „ | 3,000 | 615 of 1,000 „ | 50 |
| 1 of 55,000 „ | 2,750 | 10 of 500 „ | 13 |
| 2 of 50,000 „ | 2,500 | 20 of 400 „ | 12-10 |
| 1 of 40,000 „ | 2,000 | 72 of 300 „ | 10 |
| 1 of 30,000 „ | 1,500 | 3,032 of 169 „ | 8 9 |
| 1 of 20,000 „ | 1,000 | 9,083 of 150,148,115,100 M. | |
| | | 10882 of 78, 45, 21 Mark | |

in all 50,910 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000, increases in 2nd. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3rd. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £—18sh.—d. for a full ticket
„—9„—„ for half a ticket
„—4„6„ for one quarter of a ticket,

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on he ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prizetable, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Bombay Mails of 22nd ult., arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | £94 5-8 | = | plus 1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £100 3-4 | = | —1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | £103 | = | |
| 3½ per cent. Govt. Securities | £84 9-16 | = | |
| Bar Silver in London | 24 7-8 | = | plus 1-16 |
| Do New York | 54 | = | plus 1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris, 25·16 1-2 | | = | —1-2 |
| Do New York | 4·87 7-8 | = | |
| Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. | | = | |
| „ Short London Bills 2 5-8 | „ | = | |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 2 1-2 | „ | = | |

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 25,000, Spot 4 28-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

| | April. | May. | June. | July. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In London— | | | | | | | | |
| | 4·50 | 4·51 | 4·36 | 4·36 | | | | 4·27 |
| plus 2 | plus 3 | | plus 2 | plus 1 | | | | |
| In New York— | | | | | | | | |

Receipts at the Port ..... 7,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 14,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ..... 7,000 „
Do. to Continent ..... 8,000 „
Mid-Uplands ..... 5-16plus 1-16
Futures, month of July ..... 8·36 plus 2
Do. do. Oct. ..... 8·16

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 3-8. April-May. Business done. Tone flat.

Rapeseed Brown 36 3-4. April-May. Sellers Tone flat.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | £35,300,000 | Dec. | £800,000 |
| Public Deposits | £15,100,000 | Dec. | £2,000,000 |
| Other do. | £42,100,000 | Dec. | £ 800,000 |
| Other Securities | £36,600,000 | Dec. | £1,600,000 |
| Notes and Gold | £23,900,000 | Dec. | £ 200,000 |

The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd April 1902:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,371 bales. |
| Wheat | 3,771 cwts. |
| Linseed | 17,730 „ |
| Rapeseed | 20,597 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 2,949 „ |
| Poppyseed | 1,028 „ |
| Groundnuts | 195 „ |
| Castorseed | 3,542 „ |
| Rice | 17,904 „ |
| Myrabolams | 1,953 „ |
| Cottonseed | 5,870 „ |

Imports of treasure ex s.s. Arabia from London.
Gold Bullion ..... Rs. 3,14,880
Gold Coin ..... „ 75,000

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

THERE has been rather more activity in the Cotton market since our last report. With stronger advices from Liverpool and New York, some advance in our local market has taken place and purchases have been reported daily on a somewhat larger scale than has lately been experienced. It is reported that a little more enquiry from the continent is coming forward, and both exporters and local mills have been more in evidence. Up-country markets remain very steady and holders of cotton are unable to replace their local sales, except at comparatively much higher prices than those ruling in Bombay. There was a firm tone in Manchester throughout the week, and it is becoming apperent that the American crop will not be too large for the trade requirements, at or about current prices. With regard to the future of our local market, shipments to Japan continue to be freely made. Our local mills are not overstocked, in fact, purchases for some time past have been on a hand-to-mouth scale, and it is possible that a further slight rise in the governing markets might bring out more buying on mill account. The deficiency in our shipments to Europe is not likely to be made up before the end of the season, but we may experience some extension in the demand from that quarter, as the enquiry up to the present time has been very limited. It therefore seems improbable that we shall have much if any decline in prices, and consumers will have to pay at or about current rates for their requirements. There has been an easier tone in the Seeds markets since our last report. With the Easter holidays intervening, the enquiry from Europe is limited, and since the markets re-opened prices have given way. There has not been any large business passing locally. Linseed has declined 3 to 4 annas per. cwt. with a little re-action at the close. Rapeseed is also lower for Brown Cawnpore by about 3 annas per. cwt., but the Yellow descriptions are steady owing to the smaller supplies. Poppyseed remains steady, the receipts continuing on a very small scale. Castorseed is quiet with little enquiry, and Groundnuts continue in demand with few sellers and very limited stocks.

With the completion of March shipments the freight market has again eased off. We hear there is slightly more enquiry from cotton shippers for Europe, but the general volume of business put through is small. The rate has varied between 12s. 9d. for Antwerp and 13s. 3d. for some picked ports. The only fixture reported is the steamer "Garloch" at 12s. 9d., one picked port, April loading.

Turning to imports, we have no improvement to report in the Piece-goods bazaar. For Greys there is some inquiry and clearances are on a fair scale, but for Whites there is absolutely no demand and prices are unchanged. In Prints, Fancies, and Dyed goods, there have been some sales effected by dealers, but the prices realized are considerably below presen Manchester values. Reports from up country show that the markets there are improving, and our local dealears are still waiting for the up-country buyers to come to Bombay to relieve them of their congested stocks. Now the Holi festivities are over, buyers may be expected to come forward.

The local Yarn market has been distinctly firm throughout the week, both in Bombay and China. Prices have advanced 1-16th to 1-8th and a fairly large business has been put through for forward shipment.

In Metals, the copper and yellow metal market is very steady, caused by a continued demand from the interior, and a clearing off of the stocks in dealers' hands. There has consequently been a large business reported for April-Sept. shipment, about 400 to 500 bundles of copper sheets at £ 65 to 66, and the same quantity of yellow metal at £ 56 to 56-10s. In iron we hear of little enquiry and stocks locally are accumulating. The market for spelter is steady and for pig-lead is dull.

The Coal market remains very quiet and some small resales of Davison's West Hartley have been made at Rs. 15-6. In Bengal coal we hear of no business passing.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 27th March, compared with the previous week:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | ... | Rs. | 8,58,549 Decrease |
| Other Deposits | ... | „ | 10,91,985 do. |
| Credits Undrawn | ... | „ | 11 642 do. |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Government Securities | ... | Rs. | 66,410 Decrease |
| Other Authorized Securities | | „ | 5,335 do. |
| Credits on Securities | ... | „ | 1,48 847 Increase |
| Loans do. | ... | „ | 6,34,293 Decrease |
| Bills discounted & purchased | | „ | 24 080 Increase |
| Balance with other Banks | | „ | 1,14,858 Decrease |
| Cash ... | ... | „ | 19,04,251 Do. |

The above figures show an increase in the trade demand of 12-31 lakhs. As the statement is dated the day before Good Friday, it is probable this increase is due to holiday withdrawals. The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 1st April, shows a decrease in the trade demand of 26 lakhs. Cash at Head Office is 5-63 lakhs down, and at the branches 33·06 lakhs up. Government balances are 3 1-4 lakhs higher and the Bank's investments have increased by 2 1-2 lakhs. The Bank rate in Calcutta was reduced one per cent. to six per cent. per annum, but the local Bank rate remains unchanged at seven per cent. per annum.

The money market is practically unchanged since last mail left. The rate for short deposits remains at five per cent. per annum for two or three months, but it is not general. During the week the imports of gold coin from Australia and Egypt amount to Rs. 14 1-4 lakhs. The total applications for Council Bills on Wednesday last, amounted to about 7 1-2 crores, and the tenders received 30 per cent. There was a further reduction of one thirty-second in the rates received. Of the sixty lakhs tendered for allotment, 45·60 lakhs were allotted in bills at 13 15-16d. and 14·40 lakhs in telegraphic tenders at 1s. 4d. The amount to be allotted next week has been reduced to 50 lakhs. A small extra allotment of Rs. 70,000 was made at 1s. 3d. 31-32d. Exchange has been quiet since the Banks re-opened after the Easter holidays. On Tuesday there was some enquiry from the Bazaar at 1s. 4d, for Bank Demand delivery this and next week and Bank T. T. was placed at 1-3 31-32 for near delivery. Three months sight D A bills were quoted 1s. 4 5-32d. for early April and 1-4 1-8d. for the last mail in April and May and private wire was placed at 1s. 4 1/4 for cash. On Wednesday at opening Bank Demand was obtainable at 1s. 4d. for the mail, but was not quoted at the close. Private Demand was reported placed at the same rate for delivery mail of 19th April. On Thursday with the reduction in the rate obtained for Council Bills, all Banks quoted T.T. 1s. 3 15-16d. and Demand 1s. 3-31-32d., these rates being obtainable for the current month. Three months sight mercantile paper was placed at 1s. 4-5-32d. for the mail and 1-4 1-8 for mail of 19th inst. For June delivery 1-4-3 32 was quoted. To-day the market has again eased off and at the close the best rate quoted for Bank T. T. and Demand is 1s. 3 15-16d. 3 months sight D A bills can be placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. for all April.

There has been an active demand throughout the week for bullion, and a good business has been transacted in both silver and gold.

The mail of the 21st March, arrived in Bombay this morning brings silver to Bombay £90,000 and gold £50,000 and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | lakhs | 2·50 |
| Bombay | „ | 48·90 |
| Madras | „ | 30=51·70 lakhs. |

The mail of the 28th March, due in Bombay about the 11th April, brings silver to Bombay £100,000 and gold £48,000 and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | lakhs | 26 90 |
| Bombay | „ | 27 40 |
| Madras | „ | 4·10=58·40 lakhs. |

The mail of the 4th April, due in Bombay about the 18th April brings silver to Bombay £140,000 and gold £30,000 and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | lakhs | 24·30. |
| Bombay | „ | 15 90 |
| Madras | „ | 6·10=46 30 lakhs. |

Rupee Paper has improved during the week. The settlement of 2nd April passed off quietly under the influence of easier money. A very large business was put through. Budlees were mero made at from one anna to three annas, and a large amount of paper was taken up in loan accounts. It is reported that a big block of paper is to be taken off the market as cash is coming from up-country to pay off the loans. The Bulls were successful in carrying up the prices and since the settlement has been completed, a further rise in rates has taken place. The closing quotations are 97·5 for cash and 97·5 for 30th April settlement, with a good enquiry for both positions.

The share market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,242 1-2, and are reported to have changed hands at the rate. In mill shares Mankji Petits have improved to Rs. 1,650 cum divid. and are steady at the rate. Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 1,510, while Swadeshis have gone up to Rs. 605, Chinas are steady at Rs. 470, and Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 405, Coorla mill shares are steady at Rs. 480. Currimbhais at Rs. 560. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s mill shares are all steady and in demand at previous quotations. Morarjees have improved to Rs. 1,400 and Sholapur to Rs. 1,660. Davids are steady at Rs. 265 and Standards quiet at Rs. 185. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 550 and Tapti V. R. shares have declined to Rs. 415. In press shares Mofussils are quiet at Rs. 412 1-2. New Berars steady at Rs. 545. Indians at Rs. 155. The rest of the Companies are unchanged at previous quotations.

The following are closing quotations:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Port Trust | 4 | per cent | repayable 1931 | Rs. 100-8 |
| Do. | 4 | do. | do. 1922 | „ 99-8 |
| Bombay Municipal debentures | 4 | do. | do. 1939-40 | „ 97-4 |
| Do | 4 | do. | do. 1928 | „ 99-12 |
| Bombay Improvement Trust | 4 | do. | do. 1950 | „ 99-4 |

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | | ... | 1s 3 15-16d |
| Bank Demand | | ... | 1s 3 15-16d |
| Credit Bills | 3 Months Sight | D. A. ... | 1s 4 1-8d |
| Do | 6 do | do ... | 1s 4 1-4d |
| French Francs | 3 do | do ... | 169 1-2 |
| Marks | 3 do | do ... | 137 3-4 |
| Hongkong | 30 Days | Sight ... | 131 1-2 |
| Shanghai | 30 „ | „ ... | 178 |
| Japan | 30 „ | „ ... | 149 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... | 97-5 |
| 1st Settlement ... | 97-5 |

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 6th Febry. | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 27th March | 7 | do |
| Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April | 6 | do |
| Bank of Madras do. 7th Febry. | 8 | do |

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 9 | 8 |
| Forward, May ... ... | 9 | 8 |

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... | 6 4 to 6 | 6 |
| Do. Forward, May... | 6 4 to 6 | 6 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... | 6 12 to 6 | 13 |
| Do. Forward May... | 6 12 to 6 | 13 |

Popyseed.—Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 8 | 14 |
| Forward, May ... ... | 8 | 11 to 8 12 |

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 27 | 8 |
| Forward, May ... ... | 28 | 12 |

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 45 | 0 |

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

| Growths. | Fine. | F.-G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms) | 161 | 154 | 149 | 25 April |
| Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms) | 170 | 164 | ... | do. |
| Sind-Punjab (H.-G.) | 170 | 164 | ... | do. |
| Bolati, (M.-G.) | 188 | 182 | ... | do. |
| Khandeish, (M.-G.) | ... | 174 | ... | do. |
| Dhamangam Poolgam | 190 | 184 | ... | do. |
| Oomra good staple | ... | 196 | ... | do. |
| Akola M.-G. | } 190 | 184 | ... | do. |
| Khamgaum do. | | | | |
| Karanja do. | ... | ... | ... | do. |
| Broach do. | 215 | ... | 210 | do. |
| Broomgger (H. G.) | ... | ... | 185 | 15-25 May |
| S.-G. Dharwar | ... | ... | 204 | do. |
| Westerns | ... | ... | 188 | do. |

Cotton—Tone firm.

COTTON STATISTICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts for the week | 49,024 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. to 2nd April. | 15,91,026 |
| Shipments for the week, to Europe | 31,383 |
| Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports | 37,002 |
| Total | 70,385 |

Shipments from 1st October to 2nd April.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe | 255,998 |
| Japan | 308,306 |
| China | 71,619 |
| Coast Ports | 6,541 |
| Total | 732,261 |
| Afloat in Harbour for Europe | 8,936 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports | 15,612 |

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 46,940 Bales. |
| Wheat | 38,162 cwts. |
| Linseed | 95,797 „ |
| Rapeseed | 94,877 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 15,373 „ |
| Poppyseed | 4,005 „ |
| Groundnuts | 1,940 „ |
| Castorseed | 19,139 „ |
| Rice | 314,762 „ |
| Myrabollams | 27,675 „ |
| Cottonseed | 35,147 „ |

## DIVINE SERVICE.

1st Sunday after Easter—6th April 1902.

**SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.**

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion,
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Gyro in E flat.
11 a.m.—Litany, Sandwell Service, Nicene Creed and 136.
Hymns—127, 136, 311 ii and 136.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
The Rev. W. G. Robinson.
Psalm—116 v 1—7 tunes 50.
Hymns—132, 240 (1st) 287 (2nd).
Collection for Church Expenses.

**ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.**

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist—Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Mattins (Choral).
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong—Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
Alms for Church Expenses

**HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.**

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Second Celebration of Holy Communion.
Hymns—128, 333, and 140.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—134, 174, 199 and 12.

**ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.**
Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a.m.—Missa Contata Merbeoge,
Hymns—197, 339, and 315.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins, and Sermon Parade Service
Hymns—182, 187 and 392.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—230, 232 and 27.

**THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND**
Wandby Road.

11 a.m.—Joint Service at St. Andrew's Church.
4 30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev. R. Macdmish, M.A.
Hymns—121, 115 and 351.
Psalm—LXIII vv 1 to 8.

**ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,**
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 „—Evensong and Sermon, Dalley.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-31 p.m.—Evensong.

**WESLEYAN CHURCH.**
(Colaba Causeway.)

8-30a.m.—Parade Service, Preacher, Rev. W. Seed
6 p.m.—Parade Service, Preacher, Rev. A J Ward
4-30 p.m.—SSunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. E. W. Fritchley.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

**MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.**

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

**ALL ST. CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.**

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
No Morning Service.

**BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday school.
11 a.m.—Divine Service Preaching by Pastor.
6 p.m.—Divine Service Preaching, by Paster
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 6 p.m.
All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.


FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. For all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 1 an. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS—March, 13, at Chalfont Road, Oxford, the wife of Capt G I Phillips, 6th Royal Warwick Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KNATCHBULL—DILLON BROWNE—March 18, at Christ Church, Folkestone, Sir W Knatchbull, Bart, of Mersham Hatch, Kent, to Margaret Elizabeth, widow of J D Browne, late of 100th Regt.

LAMONT—BRYANT—March 14, at Cape Town, J W F Lamont, Brevet Major 78th batty, Royal Field Art, to Charlott Elizabeth, daughter of the late L Bryant.

PLATE—DAWES—March 15, at Holy Trinity Church Sloane Street, O G Plate to Mary Henrietta, daughter of Sir E S Dawes, K C M G,

DEATHS.

BEAUMONT—March 13, at Silewood Street, Brighton Major W H Beaumont, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, formerly 1st Madras Fusiliers.

BENSON—March 12, at Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, wife of W R Benson, Bengal Civil Service (retired).

BERKELEY—March 15, at Aldershot, A C Berkeley, Lieutenant, Queen's Bays

CANTLIE—March 13, at St. Stephen's Lodge, Canterbury, Col W Cantlie, late Madras Army, aged 85

HOSKYNS—March 16, at King Ina's Palace, South Petherton, Somersetshire, A R Hoskyns, J P, Colonel, Royal Art Ret, aged 70.

HUNTER—March 13, at Anerley Hill, Upper Norwood, Surg Gen Sir W G Hunter, K C M G, M D, K H S, Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, late M P for Central Hackney, Indian Medical Service Ret, aged 74.

HUTCHINSON—March 15, at The Hirsel Lemington, wife of J R Hutchison, and daughter of the late Capt J Hudson, R N.

JONES—March 8, at Elgin Crescent, widow of Capt A C Jones, Royal late Madras Art, aged 72.

POULTON—March 11, at Alverstone, Highfield Road Walton on Thames, Major Gen H B A, late Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Major C Poulton, 8th Madras Native Inf, aged 78.

WOLSELEY—March 11, at Hillside, Whitechurch, Oxon, wife of Lieut Gen Sir G Wolseley, K C B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COGGAN—March 31, at Cawnpore, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the wife of Walter Coggan, of a daughter.

FARRAR—March 27, at Oconoor, the wife of W H Farrar, Esq, of the American Arcot Mission, Arni North Arcot, of a daughter.

GRAVES—March 23, at Hampton, Oconoor, the wife of Captain D H Graves, I M S, of a daughter.

JAMES—March 7, at Umballa, the wife of Stanlake James, M R C S, L R C P, London, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RAMSAY—At Bagdad, suddenly, from failure of the heart following severe fever, Captain George Ramsay, Indian Medical Service, elder son of the late William Ramsay, Bombay Civil Service.


HOT WEATHER COMFORTS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| CHIRETTONES ... Cools the blood and prevents Boils. | 1 0 |
| COCA WINE ... Prevents fatigue. | 2 8 |
| PAPARADINE ... For indigestion. | 2 0 |
| CHICKEN WINE ... Will sustain when food is distasteful. | 0 0 |
| EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA IODISED ... A great Blood Purifyer. | 2 4 |
| SUMMER SALINE ... Cooling and refreshing. | 1 4 |
| SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS ... A mild and pleasant laxative. | 0 12 |
| VIOLET POWDER ... Keeps the skin cool and velvety. | 0 10 |
| EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE ... The Finest Hair Dressing Extant. | 1 8 |

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## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 3-42m., 9-19. Low water, 2-47m., 3-46a.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Mr. J. L. Symons's Point to Point Races, Mahole.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Prize distribution, Parsee Girls' Schools, Novelty Theatre, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h, 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 10-23m., 10-42a. Low water, 4-9m, 4-22a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per Transport s.s. Auranla will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Tuesday the 8th instant.

THE ISLAM DEBATING SOCIETY.—A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay will be held at the Anjuman Hall to-morrow at 4 p.m. to celebrate the anniversary of the Islam Debating Society.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. Gostling at the Bhavasky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Diet and Food in relation to Health."

DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the months of March was 337 of which there were 82 males, 150 females and 105 children.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Tulsidas Gokul, a wood merchant, residing at Matoonga, has reported to the Police that a servant of his, who had been in his employ for three days only, absconded on Thursday morning, taking with him a gold necklace of the value of Rs. 450 from his (complainant's) house.

HOUSE BREAKING.—Hajee Hassam Mahomed, a broker, who resides in Memonwada Road, has made a report to the Police that during his absence from home on Wednesday night, some one broke into his room by wrenching the lock off the door and carried off pieces of wearing apparel and ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 245 from a cupboard.

THEFT AT KIKA STREET.—Sawji Morarjee, a Hindu, has reported to the Police that some time during Thursday afternoon his quarters on the third floor of a house in Kicka Street, were broken into and Rs. 2,185 in cash and property of the value of Rs. 1,643 abstracted from several boxes, suspicion pointed to a Brahmin mendicant, who was seen begging in the house during the afternoon. On the premises being searched, it was found that the thief in his hurry to get clear of the place had left behind a portion of the property of the value of Rs. 1,502.

A JAIL-BIRD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sowalia Dhurma, an old offender, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with picking the pocket of one Dajji Govind, a Private in the 15th Bombay Infantry, at 5 Nadori Street, on Wednesday. The accused was arrested red handed and made over to the Police. The prisoner, who is about thirty years of age, has had a record of ten previous convictions against him. He was committed to take his trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel W. Shipp, V. D., and Officers, the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Mailliggiani, bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Quick Step ... Mailliggiani |
| Song | "The Maid of Malabar" ... Adams |
| Selection | "The Mikado" ... Sullivan |
| Valse | "Rosee du Matin" ... Fahrbach |
| Song | "Hush-a-by" ... Needham |
| Polka | "The Russian Retreat" ... Mailliggiani |

ROBBING A FELLOW PASSENGER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the

"LALIMLI"

(THE RED TAMARIND)

IS THE

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SEND FOR SAMPLES.

RIDING & JODHPORE

BREECHES

PERFECTION OF FIT & COMFORT GUARANTEED.

WASHING MATERIALS from Rs. 10-8

BEST WOOLLEN WHIP CORDS from Rs. 28-0

STOUT ELASTIC RIDING TWEEDS from Rs. 33-0

JODHPORE BREECHES from Rs. 12-8

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SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

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REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

GREATCOAT CLOTHS. PUTTIES.

UNIFORM Do. JERSEYS.

Do. SERGES. CARDIGAN JACKETS.

ARMY FLANNELS. BALACLAVA CAPS.

SADDLE SERGES. SOCKS, BLUE GREY,

BLANKETS FOR MEN. Do, NATURAL GREY.

Do. and JHOOLS for Horses, MITTENS,

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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD,

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COMPENSATION PAID.....£3,850,000

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INDIAN CARPETS.

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61, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wraghy, 2,371 tons, Captain G Manfield, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Perth, 2,578 tons, Captain D Morrison, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain C Hansen, will sail to-day for Jeddah with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4,891 tons, Captain A Fellner, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dunottar 2,274 tons, Captain C M Mackenzie, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from London 13th March, in ballast.

THE steamer Queen Alexandra, 2,788 tons, Captain Geo R Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York, with cargo of 1,45,758 cases and 3,005 barrels petroleum.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,131 tons, Captain F Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

### ARRIVALS.

| Apr. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Dunottar s..... | Mackenzie ... | London, Mar 13 |
| 4 | Arabia s ..... | Parfitt ..... | London, Mar 14 |
| | Queen Alexandra s | Harris ..... | New York |
| | Rydal Hall s ..... | Curtis ..... | Birkenhead, Feb 2 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Apr. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Kola s ..... | Rice ..... | Karachi |
| | Valhalla (Arch) ... | Jaye ..... | Aden |
| | Wraghy s ..... | Manfield ..... | Marseilles |
| | Austria s ..... | Fellner ..... | Kobe |
| | Armenia (Ports) s | McConky .... | Southampton |
| | City of Perth s .... | Morrison .... | Karachi |

The steamer Naderi, Captain Hansen, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jeddah, &c

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dunottar, for Havre, &c

" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf, &c

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| | | Vessels. | Arrived from |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. | 22 | Troma ..... | Batoum |
| | 29 | Clan Stuart..... | Coast |
| | | H M S Perseus..... | |
| Apr. | 1 | Gwallor..... | Negapatam |
| | 2 | Zawania ..... | Singapore |
| | | Kerbela ..... | Bombay |

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April 1—Strs St Quentin, Bennett, Cape Town, 8th March; and Somali, Denny, London 28th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

April 1—Strs Foxton Hall, Bola, Uganda, Borneo, Flamingo and Goa.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—500 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—1,599 cwt myrabollams, Edjee Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bolton Hall s—2,002 cwt rapeseed and 2,002 cwt linseed, Owens and Okoli; 259 bales hemp, G Nathoo 2,007 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,501 cwt rapeseed, V Viswam and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 109 bales hemp, Hirjee Govindjee; 1,600 cwt rapeseed, 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunolly s—501 cwt gingellyseed, and 583 cwt mustardseed A Blaschcek and Co; 8,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkar Brothers; 103 bales hemp, P Balmjee; 115 bales hemp H Anundrao and Co.

Ravenshoe s—510 bales cotton, 4,017 cwt rapeseed, 2,000 cwt mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Ewing Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Stewart and Co; 121 cwt myrabolams, E Parbutt and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Telena s—6,001 cwt gingellyseed, D Nanjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 436 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 740 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Pollux s—871 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, and 6 0 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Mazagon s—150 bales cotton, Tao Mitsui B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—190 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co 44 bales cotton, Ewing and Co.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. Extract from General Orders, Military Department dated 6th March 1902, is published for information:—

Medals and Decorations.

No 231—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Major John Polson, Captain (Honorary Major) Thomas Mathew English and Captain (Honorary Major) George Lund.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 5th April, 1902.

1. It is notified for information that the Carter Cup Competition and Match XI will take place to-morrow (Sunday the 6th instant) Members, who are not shooting in either of the above are required to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. It is notified for information that members, who have secured 3 and 2 in detail X, will shoot again to-morrow the 6th instant for 1, 2 and 4 points.

3. The following members, having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from 3rd instant and posted to No 1 Sec-No 1 Company—No 318 Gunner A A Hobbs.

By Order,

G. STODDART, Captain, R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A

## HIGH COURT.—APRIL 5.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

621-98—In person—Mahomed Ayubo Mahamed Yessuf vs Rahim Bux Akbar Rashit and others.

343-00—In person—Gunputrai Shivramdas and another vs Assam Sarangpur Walla and others.

119-01—Dhishit and D—Goorbhand Dulichand and others vs The Wadia Mills Co Ld and others—Thakurdas and Co.

309-01—Maistri and B—Kunjbehari Ramnarayen and others vs Pyramidaya widow.

6-601—Khanderao and S—Suramchhai Ramshahai and others vs Girdharmal Bhopatrama and others—Mulla and M.

635-01—Thakardas and Co—N G Mookerji vs Bajee Cassum Mussajee and others—Nana and H.

87-01—Payne G S and M—Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram vs The Moon Mill Co—Nana and H.

874-01—Captain and V—Narsey Keshavjee vs Bhowanjee Dharamsey and another.

812-00—In person—Junputrai Shivramdas and another vs Sppchundlal Budrid as and another.

344-00—In person—Gunputrai Shivramdas and anothe vs Chimanram Hir Hiramond and others.

61-02—Kanga and S—Shriram Rampal and others vs Veljee Dayal and others.

71-02—Payne G and S M—Lakhmidas and Co vs Kanjee Shamjee and another—Unwalla and P.

76-02—Mulgee C V Vaisadas Bhagwandas and another vs Gopal Lalchand and others—Unwalla and P.

87-02—Imperson—Huckma Kessa and others vs Jehanirshah Dosabhai and others

109-02—Payne G S M—Pongo Dagra and Co vs Bomanjee Huttonjee

127-02—Pestonjee R and K John Mackenzie Ryrie and others vs Hirjee Bijpara

131-02—Payne G S M—Alcock Ashdown and Co vs Peeru Mahomed M Co Ld

142-02—Pany G S M—Kamally Meherally and another vs Parshuram Shivjee Walia—Wadia and Co

63-01—Malhubhai J M Raghunad Ramchand vs Kikabhand Bulakidas and another

110 02—Pestonjee R and K Ardesir Sorabjee Palkiwall and another vs Gulbai Widow and another—Unwalla and others

227-01—Maistri and B—Kunjlbehari Ravenarayen and others vs Munalal Pujari and another

For Investigation of Pauperism

54-01—Imperson—Mathuradas Nathubhai and another vs Madhowjee Verjee

5-02—Imperson—Bai Vajiral vs Esmbally Rahimjee Chmgy—Trabjee D and Co undertended new long cause

864-01—Edgelow G O W—Hajee Salma Bobaal vs Mahomed Abdul Hoosin and another

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Dismissal.

339-01—F P Pavri—Fardunjee Shapurjee Madan vs Bijanjee Shapurjee Madan—dansukhlal D and G

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

461-00—F P Pavri—Furlanji Shapurji Madons vs Bazonjee Shapurjee Madon—M D and J Part heard.

310-0—Khanderao and S—Dimodhar Govindjee vs Liladhar Mungeejee—Payne G S and M.

62-01—Sorabjee and J—Hari Nilkanth vs Vithaldas Pranjeewandas—Mansukhlal J and M.

437-99—Little and Co—Gokuldas Haridas and another vs Mathuradas Thakersi and another—Mulla and M.

815-99—Mulla and M—Ahmed bin Esmail vs Ibrahimchand —Edgelow G and W.

757-01—Smetham B and M—D D Nackwa and other vs Dewichund Sawajee—In person.

198-01—Mulgee C and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Krishnarao Vishvanath Dhurandhar vs Rukhmabai Abas Angollikal widow and other CL and O and M J and H

662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Damand and other vs Jeewan Mangolis Gawand another—H and M and M (for postponement)

853-00—Mantre and B Pandhrinath Balkrishna vs Shantaram Balkrishna and other Little and Co and M and H

237-97—Thakurdas and Co Godiraj Doongersey vs Doongersey Gododia H M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING,

For preliminary Issue.

633-00—Thakardas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—Smetham B and N and Payne G S and M—part heard.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian companys act VI of 1882 and the Diamond Jubilee Milk supply and Diary Co Ld and reduced.

Nanu and H—The Diamond Jubilee Milk supply and Diary Co Ld and reduced—Petitioner.

For final decree and costs.

429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vantarbai widow—Khanderao and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

719-99—Kaundarao and S—Madhavprasad Ramgopal Mahanlal Lalljmal and others—Pestonji R and K.

395-97—Tyabji D and Co—Chandanbai Tejmerdhandas vs Vithaldas Rachdas and others—Wadia and G and Payne G S and M.

871-00—Smetham B and N—Manockbai widow vs Arlesbir Hormasjee Tadiwala Kanga and P.

239,9,365-0-1—Chetnis M and N—Balkrishna Ramkrishna Chobe vs The Oriental Life Assurance Co Ld Ardeshir H D and Co.

434-0-1—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Oriental Govt Secretary Life Assurance Co Ld—Lakhmidas Khimjee Vasanas another Mulla and M.

67-00—Payne G S and M—Framjee Jeejeebhoy Mahomed Suleman —G Hale Crawford Bond Co.

53-00-1—Payne G S and M—Rajbai widow vs Meghjee Dalkmanda Rajpalsw G and W.

855-0-1—Trabjee D and Co—Hajbai widow vs Meghjee Lakmandas Edgelow B and W.

943-0-1—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Nagarali—Unwalla and P.

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### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.


## BARDS AND ACTORS.

BARDS AND ACTORS—not those who drove mature men to indiscretion and caused the "oldest inhabitant" to ransack the dusty archives of his memory, who caused a boom in the flower and jewellery markets of Calcutta and Bombay—but those of Gujarat, come in for special notice in Mr. Bhimbai Kirparam's addition to Sir James Campbell's "Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency." As with our recent visitors they are not all of one class. Whereas with them the prima donna looked down upon the chorus-girl and the primo tenore, had there been one, would have looked down with scorn and derision upon the low comedian—prized handsomely for his buffoonery, not for his voice—so with those of Gujarat. They are divided into Bards or Bharats and genealogists, Charans, Ghandraps, musicians, Targalas or Bhavayas, strolling players, and Turis, low class drummers. They number 112,873 in Guja at, equivalent to 1·14 per cent. of the total Hindu population of the province. According to one account, the Bhats are sprung from the Creator's brain; according to another from the sweat of Shiv's brow. In the average European mind they would never be suspected of Divine origin, and we are glad to observe that Mr. Baimbai does not so accuse the gods, either in respect to Bhat or Turi. Of the Bhats, in particular, the main occupation is repeating verses of their own composition or selection from the Hindu legends. They chant verses in a style peculiar to themselves, we are told, and are disposed to believe it. But we can scarcely see our way to endorse the assertion of the author that they do so in a style "not unpleasing to the stranger as the modulation of the voice and an energetic graceful action give effect to the poetry which is either to praise some renowned warrior, commemorate a victory, record a tragical event or panegyrise a present object." Most rajahs have a Bhat, who is poet laureate rather than an actor, and sings the rajah's praise, and proclaims his titles in hyperbolical and figurative language. Generally he is the genealogist, bard and historian of his patron's family, whose brethren existed in England in the Middle Ages. They were of greater use, however, for a Bhat would offer himself as surety for the performance of certain deeds and contracts, for which they would praise those who paid them for their services, they would revile and libel those who failed in a manner which to-day would be extremely imprudent even in a holy man desirous of retaining his personal liberty. Traga and Dharna were apparently their most cherished privileges, and Mr. Bhimbai tells some thrilling stories of their observances of these rites.

The Charans are the descendants of Charan, who was "created by Shiv to attend four animals of incongruous dispositions, a lion, a serpent, a cow and a goat." The lion attacked the cow, and the serpent attacked the lion, but the herdsman, by the gift of some of the flesh of his arm, quieted them and brought them safe to Shiv, who, in reward, gave him the name of Grazier. The fate of the goat is left to the reader's imagination. Charan's descendants are sub-divided into many classes. They were originally superhuman, spiritual beings, ranking with the other half-divine fame-spreaders, the Sidhis (the knowing ones) and the Vidyadharis or female scientists, news-agents and god-messengers. In time, like certain other angelic classes, the Charans settled on earth, and became the bards of kings and chiefs. Charan women are allowed much freedom, and in former times observed the practice of going in a body outside the village to meet and escort distinguished visitors. They are supposed to have supernatural powers, and doubtless wish they had. But they are even now addressed by the lower classes as Mother, or Goddess Mother. Charans, as their chief duty claim the reciting of blessings and curses. Like the Bhats they perform Traga, and are held in great awe. If a Charan is offended he stabs himself, and the blood is on the offender's head for ever more. The bulk of them are bards only by caste. Both Bhats and Charans are classes which have seen better days. Some of them have forsaken their traditional vocations. Some are agriculturists, others snug money-lenders, whilst others, like Scott's last minstrel, beg their bread from door to door. Fortunately, the bigots of the iron time do not call their harmless art a crime. Perhaps it would be better for some of them if they did, for the Gandhraps, the musicians proper, are at liberty to neglect the education of their offspring, and to bring them up practically as professional beggars. The Gandhraps we are assured entered the province from the north. They say they were originally Nagar Brahmins of the Chitrada division. They do not drink liquor, but make up for abstinence in this respect by smoking and taking snuff. They play on instruments of varying capabilities in the production of music. They eschew educational agencies of every kind, and take to no new pursuits. As a consequence they are, on the whole, a declining race not only as musicians, but as a class. They are however fair to look upon, and live in middle class houses, but the instrumentalists are badly paid in Gujarat, for they make but from three to fifteen rupees a month.

The Targalas are the actors proper, and of course they claim as remarkable a descent as any other section of the community of entertainers. They are descendants of Asit an Audich Brahmin, the family priest of Himala, patel of Unja, north of Ahmedabad. The Emperor Farrukhsiyar ordered Himala to send them his daughter's eyeballs. Himala refused, and the emperor marched an army against the poor village patel. What more probable? Himala was summoned to appear before the emperor, and ordered to account for his conduct. He told the conventional taradiddle. The girl in his house was not his daughter, but that of his priest Asit. Asit stood by his employer and was ordered to live with the girl. The emperor went away; presumably his army also, and Asit was excommunicated for dining with a person of inferior caste. But he continued to live in the temple of the village goddess, and supported himself by singing and dancing in which he excelled, and his descendants followed his profession. They perform both religious dramas and the plays of common life. They possess no theatres of their own, but are not "barn stormers." They play in the open, outside villages where the local patel raises a subscription for them. In certain villages they have the right to levy a rupee from the father of all girls who have been married since the Targala's last visit. They appease Matta by playing before her during times of cholera and cattle-disease, the performances beginning at nine o'clock in the evening and finishing at daybreak. We are not surprised to find that as with the actors of the West, jealousy and ill-feeling run high among them, but rival actors resort to sorcery and charms to bring about each other's ruin and death. The Turis, who are but drummers, claim to be the descendants of a Bhat. In the reign of Siddharaja, a Dhed offered himself as a sacrifice to stop the leakage of the [illegible] lake in Patan. In those days, eight hundred years ago, Dheds went bareheaded, and dragged sami branches behind them to obliterate their footsteps. As a return for the sacrifice, the Dhed begged Siddharaja to free his caste people from those degrading rules and to give them a priest and a bard. Siddharaja agreed and the people have been celebrating the occasion by drumming loudly ever since.

SHOULD THE BOERS WEAR KHAKI?

THE question as to whether the Boers have any right to assume the uniform of their slain or captured foes, has recently received the attention of Government. It is stated that the recent reverse in which Lord Methuen was captured was largely owing to the fact that the Boers were attired in the khaki uniforms of our soldiers. On several occasions Boers have been caught wearing khaki, and in November last several prisoners who had offended in this way were shot. Only recently Steyn's nephew also entered the British lines dressed in the uniform of a British officer, and he paid the penalty of death, though probably not so much because he was clothed in khaki as because it was manifestly his intention to spy upon the movements of the camp. But these instances are sufficient to show that the Boers have abused and continue to abuse the tenets of International Law, and the question is: will Government allow this abuse which has cost us so many lives to continue without reproof or penalty? It appears that the Cabinet have taken legal advice on the question, and that they have been informed that the Boers are incurring the severest penalties when they use the uniforms of our soldiers. It is pointed out, however, that their chief stronghold and safeguard lies in the fact that war discipline, as applied by a humanitarian government, must necessarily be to a certain extent weak; that the full privileges granted by International Law cannot always be used, having regard to the principles of humanity which guide a British leader even when in the stress of battle. That the Boers have taken advantage of this we know to our cost. Perhaps there would have been no war at all had the whip been more vigorously applied when it was taken up in other days. It is now too late in the day almost to say what method should be employed, and what methods should not be employed. But one thing is certain. Proclamations are now futile and valueless. So many proclamations have been issued, and so few have been carried out, that one can hardly blame the Boers if they despise and ignore them. The Boers know or should know, at any rate, that their use of the uniforms of our men is contrary to all the usages of war; they know that if they do wear khaki, they are courting death should they fall into our hands. Precedents even apart from established law are not uncommon. General Jackson in the American war and Frederick William, Prince Royal of Prussia, may be remembered to have issued stern proclamations in regard to this question, and not only to have issued them but to have carried them out. It remains now for our leaders in the field to give effect to the terms of such proclamations as have already been circulated, which are out of date, and which for all the good they have accomplished, might never have been drafted. It is useless to tell the Boers that they are doing wrong. That they know. What they should be taught is that they cannot do wrong with impunity; that the use of war privileges and laws means punishment; that leniency, until they see fit to discontinue such practices, must be a thing of the past. Strictly speaking, there would be nothing far-fetched or unfair in treating the whole Boer army, if such can be said to exist, as rebels. Indeed, the same legal authority whose advice Government sought in regard to the latest incident, proving that the Boers do make use of our uniforms to save their own skins, insists that immediately Pretoria was taken, the Boers ought to have been regarded as guerillas, a proclamation issued to that effect, and that the rules applying to guerillas ought to have been carried out. The rules affecting the treatment of guerillas are, of course, not framed with a view to securing the same humanity of treatment as must be accorded to ordinary prisoners of war. But there are lots of things that ought to have been done, and to recapitulate them is a pretty useless proceeding. At any rate Delarey, despite his courtesy in the case of Lord Methuen and all other Boer leaders, who are inclined to adopt this new system of treacherous abuse of recognised rules of war, should be taught that British generals do not only issue proclamations, but that they punish and punish severely. That would be a sure way of preventing such disasters as we read of a fortnight ago.

GARDEN CITIES.

WHEN British statesmen can find time to turn their attention from less important matters to those which vitally concern the masses of the population they will, perhaps, give some heed to the question of the housing of the working classes. It is an old question, it becomes every year more and more pressing, but neither Government nor local authorities seem to be capable of dealing seriously with the matter. Most of the attempts that have been made to deal with the problem have had little result, probably because those who initiated them began in the wrong way. At any rate an experiment recently undertaken by a philanthropist indicates a new method of dealing with the subject. Setting out with the idea that in a scheme for the improved housing of the people the aim should be to check the aggregation of large masses of the population in urban areas, Mr. Cadbury, the cocoa-manufacturer, planned a model village which should combine all the advantages of a modern city with the healthfulness of life in the country. Primarily the scheme was devised for the benefit of his workpeople, but the success of Bourneville has led to an extension of the idea and an Association has been formed for the purpose of multiplying "garden cities" on the lines of the Bourneville model. The latter appears to indicate the principle on which the English city of the future will be mainly laid out. Bourneville comprises an estate of 330 acres, one third of which has been built upon. Over four hundred houses have been erected and the population of the village numbers 2,000, or equal to that which may be found in numerous small country towns in England. The houses have been built at the rate of five or six to the acre to prevent over-crowding, and each house has a large amount of garden space allotted to it. The success of the experiment has been remarkable, for there has been a very great demand for these houses. Every house is occupied and the number of applications in anticipation of vacancies is over two hundred. To secure the extension of the enterprise on the lines laid down the founder of Bourneville has handed over the estate to a Trust, the value of the gift to the nation being estimated at £170,000 or £180,000. The conditions of the Trust provide that the revenues from the property are to be applied to its maintenance and the erection of more houses. When the whole of the estate is built upon, surplus revenue will be devoted to the purchase of other estates to be developed as manufacturing villages in the same way. At present the rents of the houses are somewhat high as working class dwellings go in the country, but the houses are thoroughly equipped, and it is hoped that it will be possible to charge lower rents in the future. Though intended for bonafide workingmen the dwellings are regarded as so desirable that the difficulty of preventing a better class of tenants from taking possession of them has presented itself for solution. It is urged by the promoters of this interesting scheme that municipalities or private individuals with means for the exercise of benevolence might well follow in the same direction with a view of easing the pressure of population in the great cities and of remedying some of the evils to which it gives rise.

THE DEWAN OF CUTCH.

RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL LALBHAI has retired from the Dewanship of Cutch, after nearly seventeen years service in that administrative capacity. Beginning his career in the public service forty-three years ago, he rose through the various grades of the subordinate judicial branch, and was appointed Dewan of Cutch in 1885. In that, as in every other post which he filled, his ability and meritorious services were cordially acknowledged by British officials with whom he was associated. His administration of the finances of the Cutch State was so successful that when plague and famine came, the State was able to incur large expenditure on these heads without any necessity for loans. The revenue resources of Cutch had been so carefully husbanded in previous years, that a considerable surplus had been accumulated, and was available for the extraordinary outlay on famine relief and plague measures rendered necessary during recent years. At the same time expenditure in other directions has not been unduly economical. The construction of local railway lines has been undertaken, new roads have been made, and public buildings have been freely erected, while the Darbar also defrayed the cost of placing Cutch in telegraphic communication with other parts of India. In providing facilities for trade, the Darbar, during the retiring Dewan's administration, remitted a number of duties. The general results of his Dewanship have been as satisfactory to His Highness the Rao of Cutch as they have been beneficial to the people, among whom there is great regret at Mr. Motilal's retirement.

THE King has approved the appointment of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, of Indian Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Bombay, to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, in succession to Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., whose tenure of the office expires next month.

THE King has approved the appointment of Mr Herbert Batty, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Fulton to the Bombay Council.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant General, returned to Bombay yesterday from inspection duty at Deolali. A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. E. BARING, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. s. s. Arabia.

THE ceremony of the inauguration of the Saraghari Memorial by Sir Power Palmer at Amritsar on the 15th instant, will be attended by one Native Officer for each regiment that enlists Sikhs, and one non-commissioned officer for each Sikh troop or company of such regiments. Instructions have also been given that all men who wish to do so, are to be allowed to attend, the Commander-in-Chief being anxious that the inauguration should be made a national Sikh function.

A CURIOUS practice which appears to prevail among certain regiments in India is severely commented on in a recent Army Order issued by Sir Power Palmer. He directs that in future substitutes should not be allowed to serve as followers in the names of the men whose places they are filling. It appears that great inconvenience has been caused by these substitutes being killed or dying in South Africa, as the authorities then do not know how to settle the estates of the deceased or to whom to pay the family compensation.

APROPOS of the recent question in the Legislative Council regarding the possession of property within British territory by Native chiefs, a correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" says, it is becoming a growing practice with Native rulers throughout Northern India to increase their territory by the purchase of land adjoining their States. Thousands of acres are thus being gradually added to Native territory. As soon as these properties are acquired pressure is applied to get rid of all tenants likely to stand on their rights as British subjects, while the complacence of officials is also secured by methods well understood in the East. The next stage is ignoring all British law and authority, and working the property as part and parcel of the Native State. Once absorbed in this way, these lands become Alsatias for all bad characters in the surrounding country. Dacoities and cowkilling riots are organised and sedition is propagated therefrom. One whole district is now completely under the domination of a neighbouring Raja, who boasts that the British officials there are merely his servants.

WRITING to "Iron and Coal Trades Review" from Bombay, an engineering correspondent sends the following particulars of the class of refrigerator which finds extensive demand among the Indian hotels. They are comprised in the specification sent by Mr. Tata who is building what will be one of the largest hotels in the Far East. "(1) The refrigerating machine is to cool a cold chamber on the ground floor, about 37,500 cubic feet in space, the chamber to be maintained at about 32 degrees; (2) the machine is to make a ton of transparent ice per day in twelve hours; (3) the machine is to be capable of cooling by, say 10 to 15 degrees, twenty suites of rooms at the western extremities of the building; (4) arrangements should be made with a view to extending the cold chambers in future to include the basement; (5) suggestions for alterations may be made." The motors for driving the refrigerating equipment are to be shunt-wound two in number. They are to work at a potential of 100 volts and to develop 40 horse power each at normal speed.

"THE SPECTATOR," in an article headed "Does the Individual Wither?" seeks to remove the impression that "democracy and increasing intelligence are diminishing the interest of the individual." In proof of its contention, it cites two Republics, France and America, the interests of one of which are largely centred in, and dependent upon its Minister, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the other in its President, Mr. Roosevelt. Further, Germany, though an Empire and not a Republic, has universal suffrage, and yet in what condition, it is asked, would Germany be if the Emperor William disappeared? It also instances the influence of Lord Rosebery in current politics. It might likewise have referred to the case of Mr. Gladstone, and how the Liberal party has felt his loss, but "The Spectator" seems already to have forgotten Mr. Gladstone. In trade and finance, the springs of commerce are said to be directly under the control of two or three men. All this is interesting. But perhaps the most remarkable sentence in the whole article is the following: "We believe, in short, that the denunciation of the levelling tendency of democracy and diffused intelligence are founded in the main on a latent distrust of that democracy, which the present writer shares, but which he will not permit to render him unjust." A significant confession from such a quarter.

WE have before-to-day had the "great hat questions" raised. There is the question of the wearing of the silk top or long-sleeved hat, for the abolition of which at one time a movement was got up, but the tall hat prevailed, and escaped both social ban and Hooligan brick-bats. There have also been questions about the wearing by ladies of "picture-hats" in theatres and other places of amusement, and likewise about the removal of their hats by Friends in Courts of Justice. A hat question of a more burning character is, according to the "Hatters Gazette," causing some trouble in Russia. A regulation is in force there that men should remove their hats in public-houses. But, we read: Since the introduction of the Government spirit shops, there have been continual conflicts between the officials behind the bar and the public, the latter not wanting to take off their hats whilst on the premises, the former claiming that the spirit shop is now a Government institution, and to appear there without removing the hat is a legal offence. The matter at last, came before the Minister of Finance, who has ordered notices to be issued warning the public against any disrespectful demeanour whilst in the spirit shops, customers of which must hence-forward take their hats off. Arbitrary as this order would be to an Englishman, there is something to be said for it, on the ground of the trouble it saves a man to have a grandmotherly Government ready to settle delicate points of etiquette for him that might otherwise occasion endless disput

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEACE MISSION.

SCHALK BURGER IN TOUCH WITH STEYN.

DEFENCE MEASURES IN NATAL.

THE SHOOTING OF UNARMED BOERS.

WHY AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS WERE EXECUTED.

THE BOER NEGOTIATIONS.

MORE RAILWAYS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Schalk Burger and his companions have finally succeeded in placing themselves in communication with Steyn.

Vigorous measures are being taken for the defence of the Natal line and blockhouses are being extended from Ladysmith northwards.

Lieutenants Morant, Handcock, Picton and Witton are the officers who were charged with the murder of Boer prisoners. The shooting was not denied, but it was contended that the accused acted under orders obtained from Captain Hunt who was afterwards killed and mutilated.

After Hunt's death Morant showed no mercy.

Witton disclaimed taking any active part in the murders against which he and Picton protested. He mentioned that a wounded Boer was shot without court-martial after a consultation between Handcock and Morant, and subsequently other Boers were shot.

Morant and Handcock were executed by order of the Court. Witton was sentenced to penal servitude for life and Picton cashiered.

It was alleged that the murdered Boers were train-wreckers.

The troops landed ex-Tagus at Durban went up-country at once.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Australian officers Morant and Handcock were shot at eighteen hours notice, and were not allowed to petition the King or arrange their affairs.

Public opinion in Australia, which at first took the ground that the officers had been harshly treated, now takes the opposite view

Delarey and Kemp are with Steyn.

Lord Milner has asked for a credit of three millions for the construction of railways in South Africa.

## CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

March 22nd, at Springfontein, died of dysentery, Nursing Sister K. McCowan.

March 31st, Bushman's River, accidentally drowned, Farrier Sergt Brown, 20th Hussars.

## OFFICERS RETURNED TO DUTY.

The following officers wounded or ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty : Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Ulick Roche, 2nd Battalion South Wales' Borderers ; Majors Ballard, Norfolk Regiment and Eden, Oxford L. I. ; Captains Hopkins, 2nd Dragoon Guards and Griffith, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers ; Lieutenants the Hon'ble J. Dalrimple, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, Grounds, 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment, Spafford, 4th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, Elgood 2nd Battn. West Kents and Jervis, 2nd Battalion Munster Fusiliers ; 2nd Lieuts. Malden, 3rd Battalion West Surrey, Alsen, 3rd Battalion Cameronians, Belgrave, 2nd Battn. West Kent Regiment and Store, 5th Battalion Manchester Regiment.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## MR. RHODES'S FUNERAL.

### AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Mr. Rhodes's funeral ceremony at Capetown was most impressive. Universal mourning was observed and all business suspended.

The Governor and principal authorities attended the service in the Cathedral.

The body was, afterwards, entrained for the Matoppo Hills.

## JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

The Japanese Government has invited Mr. Barton, the Australian Premier, to visit Japan on his return from the Coronation.

Mr. Barton will possibly accept the invitation.

## THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

It is believed that the signature of the Manchurian Convention only waits information as to whether other Powers interested will interpose further objections.

## THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The new Russian Loan has been one hundred times over subscribed in Germany, Holland and Russia, but principally in Germany.

## AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE GOES TO EGYPT.

The "Reichswehr" learns that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is shortly going to Egypt for a two months' stay.

## SERIOUS OUTBREAK IN TURKEY.

It is reported at Vienna that a serious organised outbreak of Servian inhabitants has taken place in the northern villages of Turkey, and that the insurgents are well armed and supplied.

Sanguinary encounters are also stated to have taken place at Kolashin and other places in which several were killed and wounded.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CEYLON.

### SIR WEST RIDGEWAY'S SUCCESSOR.

COLOMBO, APRIL 4.

The Australian papers revive the rumour that Lord Lamington succeeds Sir West Ridgeway as Governor of Ceylon.

## AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

McLaren's team and the Australian team passed through Colombo yesterday. McLaren has not decided whether he will take a team to Australia next year.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, APRIL 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Goorkha left here this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister left here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. India from Shanghai via Hongkong, for Bombay on the morning of the 2nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Inwardsuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3/4 per cent. Consols ..... 94 5/8

2½ per cent. Rentes ..... 100 3-4

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 108

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 96 3/8

Bar silver ..... 24 7-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £38,300,000, decrease 800,000 Public Deposits £15,100,000, decrease £2,000,000. Other deposits £42,100,000, decrease £900,000. Other Securities £37,900,000, decrease £1,600,000. Notes and Gold £28,990,000 decrease £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

At the last meeting of the Chittagong Divisional Conference, it was resolved that funds be raised for the purpose of sending three promising young men, one for each district or division, to such foreign countries as may hereafter be decided upon for receiving technical education, and that flyshuttle looms be largely introduced and encouraged among the country weavers. It was also resolved that a representation be made to the Government on behalf of Indian lascars of each division to protect them against their threatening exclusion from employment on board sea-going vessels.

## E. BEINOGLOW vs. THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AND OTHERS.

### DECISION BY MR. JUSTICE AMEER ALI.

After a protracted hearing, the case of Mr. E Beinoglow against the Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company and sixteen other Insurance Companies for the recovery of Rs. 2,63,306 on account of the jute destroyed by fire on the 2nd December 1900 was concluded at the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Ameer Ali.

The Insurance Companies repudiated the plaintiff's claim as fraudulent on the grounds of (1) that the godowa which was burnt down could not possibly have contained anything like the quantity of jute alleged by Beinoglow and (2) that the books and documents submitted in proof of the claim, clearly showed that a considerable quantity of jute alleged to have been purchased by the plaintiff was never, as a matter of fact, purchased at all.

After reviewing the evidence at great length, Mr. Justice Ameer Ali said that he had come to the conclusion that the plaintiff's story was false and fraudulent, and he accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

## THE FORTHCOMING CORONATION.

### INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

The following is a complete list of the representatives proceeding to England to attend at the Coronation :—

Calcutta City, Maharaj Kumar Jrodyot Kumar Tagore ; Bombay City, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ; Madras City, Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyer ; Madras Presidency, the Raja of Bobbili ; Bombay Presidency, Meherban Maupatrao Madhavrav Vinchurkar ; Bengal Province, Hon. Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad : United Provinces, Nawab Fae Yar Ali Khan ; Punjab, Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Kizebash ; Central Provinces, Mr. Chitnavis ; Assam, Rai Jagannath Barua Bahadur, Burma, Maungon Gaing; Oudh, Raja Partab Singh of Partabgarh ; Frontier Province, Lieut. Colonel Nawab Mahomed Aslam Khan Kanwar, Sir Harnam Singh and Sir Baba Khem Singh bedi of Kullar.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. P. George to be Major, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Lalkaka, Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces and Berar, has been granted six months' leave from the 15th instant, Mr. Welsh has been appointed to officiate ; Messrs Homan and Schoneman, receiving a step.

Mr. A. Robertson, officiates as Comptroller of the India Treasuries.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The provisional appointment has been recognised of Dr. Underwood as Liberian to the Consul o Bombay.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. Gordon, 2nd York and Lancaster Regt., is posted to the 3rd Infy., Hyderabad Contingent.

Colonel E. A. Barclay is appointed Deputy Inspector-General, Supply and Transport Corps (Bombay), with effect from 1st inst.

Risaldar-Major Muizz-ud-din Khan Bahadur, 15th Bengal Lancers, native Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding Bengal, is selected as Native Orderly Officer, to the Officer Commanding the Cavalry Detachment attending the Coronation.

## THE VICEROY IN HYDERABAD.

### TWO TIGERS SHOT.

NARSIMPETT, APRIL 4.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon and party left after breakfast for Alumboori, a place three miles from the camp, where a kill had been reported. After Major Afsur Dowlah had appointed the different places for the staff, who were on elephants, their Excellencies got on to a machan, and the beat commenced.

After about twenty minutes a solitary shot was fired. Those who could not see what had happened, and not hearing the angry growl of Master Stripes, imagined he had got away, but when the beaters were called to a halt, a huge and magnificent tiger was found lying dead some distance from his Excellency's machan. A well-planed bullet in the neck had done for him.

Another be t was arranged at a place about two miles from Alumboori, where his Excellency shot another tiger.

## BARMAIDS IN BURMA.

### PROHIBITION CANCELLED.

RANGOON, APRIL 4.

By a notification appearing in the last "Burma Gazette," the Financial Commissioner of Burma has cancelled the notification dated the 6th September 1900, prohibiting the employment of females behind public bars.

## EARL LYTTON'S MARRIAGE.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London yesterday, says :—The marriage of Earl Lytton with Miss Pamela Plowden, daughter of Sir Trevor G. Chichels Plowden, was celebrated on the 3rd inst., at Saint Margaret's Church, Westminster.

## THE WORLD'S RACKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the first part of the contest for the World's Racket Championship, Latham beat Brown by four games to love.

## C. B. FRY TO PLAY FOR HAMPSHIRE.

It is expected that Mr. C. B. Fry will leave Sussex in order to play for Hampshire.

## PLAGUE RETURNS.

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

The plague returns for the week ending 29 h March, show 1,777 deaths in Bengal (increase of 943) and 16,675 deaths in the Punjab (decrease of 141) ; elsewhere throughout India, little change is reported.

The Preliminary List of the business to be brought forward at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Monday, the 21st April, comprises only the third of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Police in the City of Bombay.

In the telegram regarding the reduction in the weight of the new rifle is accurate, the new weapon is considerably lighter than that of any other army. The Lee-Metford weighs about 9lbs. 4 ounces, so that the new rifle must weigh about 7lbs. 12 ounces. The nearest approach to this is the Mannlicher, which weighs 8lbs. 0 1-2 ounce. The Lebel weighs 9lbs. 4 ounces ; the Mauser 8lbs. 4 ounces ; and the Krag-Jorgenson 9lbs. 4 ounces.

## SEQUEL TO THE POONA PROPERTY DISPUTE.

### CHARGES OF FORGERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 4.

The Honourable Mr. Aston to-day examined a couple of witnesses in regard to the charge of forgery against Mr. Tilak. Mr. Venkatrao Ramchander, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Pandurang Bricksjee, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, pleader, appeared for Nagpurkar, the former, who had been appointed administrator. Tilak was not represented by counsel.

Yeshwant Ganesh, Karkoon to Tilak, examined said he remembered the journey to Aurungabad in July last. He did not know who had prepared the accounts of the ceremony that had taken place. He saw those accounts on 4th July when they were sent by Nagpurkar through a peon for verification. Witness was then examined as to the custody of the paper which he said was returned by him that very day. Nagpurkar called and saw the accounts of the approval ceremony on the 4th and 5th July. The accounts were not signed by Tilak.

A report by the witness to the committee asking them to sanction on behalf of Tai Maharaj the expenses in connection with the ceremony was put in.

Witness was then questioned as to the alteration on the account paper which was made to appear as if the expenses had been for adoption, and not for the approval ceremony. The paper was again seen by him, he said, in October last. It then had the alteration from approval to adoption made in it.

The Court deciding to treat the adoption ceremony as valuable securitys, the question next arose whether it was necessary to make any reference to section 211 Indian Penal Code in the order of the Court arising out of the charges made by Tilak against Tai Maharaj.

This was decided by the Assistant Public Prosecutor on behalf of Tai Maharaj and Gokhale that on Nagpurkar making application, section 211, I. P. C. might be include in the Court's order to make inquiry into the illegal prosecution of their clients by Tilak. Tilak in opposing this, said he had made no specific criminal complaint before the Magistrate. He had simply moved for an order from the Magistrate to prevent an unlawful assembly under section 526 Clause A Criminal Procedure Code. He asked for an adjournment of the hearing in order to secure the transfer of the case.

The Court refused the application and proceeded to make out an order for Tilak's trial under charges of forgery, fabricating false evidence, and using false documents. The Court's order on the charges will be delivered to-morrow.

Tilak was ordered to furnish bail in two sureties of 5,000 rupees each and his own personal recognizance for the same amount.

The following are some of the chief points in the judgment granting revocation of the probate in the Kolhapur Will Suit :

Mr. Aston, the Judge, pointed out that Tilak placed his own two bhayet at the street door of the Wada, and the guard had orders to give no one ingress or egress. He denied that Tai Maharaj and Nagbhurkar were kept as prisoners under lock and key from the 18th July till the arrival of the Sardar's Agent on the 20th July. On the morning of the same day some correspondence passed between the trustees and Nagbhurkar. It shows clearly that he was detained as a prisoner by Tilak. As to the detention of Tai Maharaj there is an incident of her crying from the window ; she could not even get water to quench her thirst.

On the morning of the 16th July the Police found the door locked and admittance refused by Tilak and Kharpade. Tilak's deposition, which was made with much prevarication, evasion and fencing that he has tried to explain the omission of adoption of Baba Maharaj and the absence of any mention of the proposal to adopt in Aurungabad, was to explain the delay. Tilak and Kharpade took Tai Maharaj to Aurungabad in an helpless condition. Tai Maharaj was deserted by Kharpade and remained with Tilak. On June 27th Tilak attempted to force the appearance of the adoption. This failed on the 28th. Tai Maharaj could not obtain liberty to return to Poona to sign certain exhibits. The journey taken to Aurungabad was,to adopt the boy.

The entry made in the account for expenses is fabricated. The entry shows that there has been some tampering with the estate records in order to bolster up the false story of Jagannath's adoption. It is deplorable that the applications to the Police and the City Magistrates for the release of the lady should have been so ineffectual, but purposely refrains from making any comments.

The Judge further remarked that : "My attention has been called in the course of the case to a notorious amount of forgery and perjury."

## PASSENGERS BY THE H MEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, will sail to-day, for London, Marseilles and Aden with the English mails and the following passengers :—

Graham, Mr J
Hotchkis, Mr R
White, Lady
Snow, LtgCol :
Snow, Mrs
Sweeney, Lt Col and Mrs J H and child
Knyvett, Mr C F
Hunter, Mrs G D and child
Clifford, Mr W H
Clifford, Mrs and infant
Foster, Mr Geo
Reimorp, Miss
Ivens, Mr P Mia
Richards, Mr Josiah
Carnduff, Mrs H W O
Lennys Mrs and 2 children
Stawell, Col and Mrs G D
Robertson, Mr and Mrs J
Brereton, Mrs Her ert
Thompson, Mrs B M child and Nurse
Scott Moncrieff, Lt Sir Colin
Scott Moncrieff, Lady
Rae, Mr W R
Holman, Capt and Mrs
Holuman, Mr Jo on
Holman, Mr H B
Fairweather, Mr S A
Brown, Major E Harold
Robertson, Mr and Mrs P child and 2 infants
Orr, Mr and Mrs G
Smith Rev and Mrs E G and 2 children
Stagg, Mr J A
Lodge, Mr and Mrs S V
Small, Mr A
Craddock Mrs F H and child
Mac Gregor, Brig Genl and Mrs
Belcher, Mr and Mrs W E G
Thomson, Major M
Thomson, Miss
Covernton, Mr F G
Covernton, Mrs and child,
Paton, Mrs
Strathley, Mr and Mrs A J
Sim, Mrs C L and child
Ashdown, Mr and Mrs
Beattie, Mr J B
Beattie, Mr D
Solfe, Mr C A
Kemball, Mr E child and infant
Graham, Mr E
Graham, three Misses
Laidlaw, Mr and Mrs
Hincks, Mr J M
Hincks, Mr A B
Armfield, Mr and Mrs F
Venis, Mrs A and child
Way, Mr T A H
Way, Mrs two children and infant
Mesmer, Miss
Benson, Mrs W A B and 2 children
Nasert, Mr and Mrs J C R
Imrie, Mr and Mrs H I and child
Mowlem, Maj P I
Pope, Mr and Mrs A
Allred, Mr and Mrs Young,
Caley, Mrs A R and 2 infants
Ross, Mr R L
Castle, Mr H
Lemin, Mr Lt Col E Forrard
Underwood, Rev T R
Lyon, Mr and Mrs J
Boswell, Mr G
Hanwell, Frank child,
Williams, Mr J
Jones, Miss Percy 2 children and infant,
Crockett, Mr F W
Page, Mr and Mrs H
Mata ee, Miss A R
Hanlon, Miss G A
Scott, Mrs F
Sutherland, M Mr A R
Chilton, Mr and Mrs W
Rich, Mrs C L M
Murray, Miss A C
Russell, Dr W
Glover, Mr G A
Moore, Miss
Gundar, Mr and Mrs J
Hoskyns, Mr E H
Lygon, Lady Maud
Calman Mrs F
Dennys, Maj W A B
Fraser, Mr and Mrs J S
Pandey, Mr F D
Pandey, Mr J L
Pandey, Mrs
Panday, 2 Misses
Brewster, Mrs A
Nightingale, Mrs W H
Lumsden, Mrs A G
Shield, Mrs
Shield, Miss
Hutchinson Capt G A R
Ramsay, Miss
Slater, Master Owen
Barnard, Mr A H
Watts, Mrs
Watts, Miss
John, Mrs H C and 2 infants
Clay, Miss E
John, Mr and Mrs E
Ricketts, Mr and Mrs E W child and infant
Brown, Rev W Gore,
Meick, Mr H G W
Ketkewich, Mrs N
Scott, Mr and Mrs C S
Young, Mrs H A
Hope, Capt. Mrs RN, and M
Burns, Mr and Mrs
Williams, Miss E S
Harrison, Mr G McC
McNeil, Mr and Mr s J H
Munsur, Mr J D
Thorn, Mr J
Ellery burne, Mrs A R
Whitehead, Mrs
Simpson, Mr J F
Davies, Miss J
Anderson, Mr R
Marshall, Miss
Keen, Capt and Mrs H
Tulk, Mr J A
Carry, Mrs and infant L S
Stanyon, Mrs and Miss
Loyd, Mr K
Gavin Jones, Mr and Mrs and two Misses,
Gilkison, Mr and Mrs D S
Wilkinson, Lieut Col Mr M W
Rainsford, W J R
Lawrence, Mr W R
Glover, Mrs
Edward Law, Sir KCMG,
Hannah, Mr J
Sconce, Miss E H A
Laing, Mrs and infant,
Johnson, Mr H
Moores, Mrs Brooke
Goodwin, Mrs T H
Coutes, Dr and Mrs
Wood, Capt and Mrs
Lang, Mr G C
Stewart, Mr A F
Martin, Mr Acqeir
Oakes, Mr A
Fox Miss E M
Wurster, Mrs H
Macdonald, Mr J B
Butler, Mrs 2 children and 2 infants
Deschars, Mr and Mrs and child
Mahlomed Ibrahim Khan, Mr
Law, Mr R S
Elkins, Miss
Mary, Sister Anna
Cecilia, Sister
Barbour, Rev T S, D D
Isaac, Rev Mr
Cougren, Mr P W
Rahman, Mrs A
Greaves, Mr and Mrs and child
Martin, Miss A
Muir Mackenzie Mr J W P 2 Misses
Lyle, Miss H
Freeman, Mr and Mrs Roper
Morrison, Mrs A
Todd, Mr
Naylor, Mr L H Turner
Kempson, Mr and Mrs T P
Young, Mr J D
Brownger, Mr Mrs and 3 children
Jones, Mr W
Davies, Mrs and Miss
Maclean, Mr J
Cruickshank, Master W
Mills, Mr and Mrs
Morse, Miss
Hutchins, Mr W J
Hoveden, Mr H
Christie, Mr A J W
C Sean, Mr J Nigel
King, Major H F
Natthey, Mrs H M
Dunn, Miss F E
Davison, Mrs A G
Walker, Mr and Mrs A C
Macgregor, Mr D
Batt, Mrs W S and infant,
Curran, Hon A N
Melville, Rev Canon
White, Mr N Carr
Bidgy, Mr
Fox, Mr
Young, Major W B
Pote Lal and Mrs
Boissgomorf, Mr J
Pigot, Mr J L
Britain, Rev Canon A H
Pano, Mrs A K
Wood, Mr V
Nagar, Mr N Gopalam
Lisgard, Mrs
Blanc Major C F
Mordaunt, Mr J R Rich
Montrie, Mr S H
Hill Mr and Mrs J H G
Imrie, Mr
Farron, Mr and Mrs Grant
Brandreth, Capt E
Col D M Lumsden
Arbuthnot, Maj G H
Moberley, Maj R
Harri , Mrs K
Taylor, Mrs
Campbell, Mr
Prouast, Mr F A
Craig, Capt S
Abercrombie, Co, Col A H
Telford Green, Mr A
Hallowas, Le J H
Heaton, Mr Mr
Reid, Maj C C
Anderssay, Maj & Mrs H R F
Browning, Capt I C
Cory, Mrs Col
Vale, Lt S D
Kinvburgh, Mr Inft and Nurse
Lere remcoff, Mr
Agitbice, Mrs
Moxon, Mr J
Coates, Mr J
Brooke, Miss W M
Mackechnie, Mrs A
Andays, Miss S
Cunliffe, Genl R H,
Bhimgara, Mr Jal
Bhimgara, Mr Manock
Lilian, Hon Elphinston
Mackenzie, Miss
Ashton, Mr and Mrs
Muir Mr J F
Vanstart, Mrs E
Wright, Mr W J
Chapman, Capt R F
Hendel, Mr
Bidwell, Mr and Mrs
Goodridge Mrs
Birch, Miss
Maxwell, Mr J P
Stuart, Mr
Howett, Mr H

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, MARCH 21.

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

WHETHER it is due to the somewhat remarkable speech made by Mr. Asquith at St. Leonard's—a speech that shows the right hon. gentleman to be a less close follower of Lord Rosebery than, say Mr. Haldane or Sir Edward Grey—I cannot say ; but there has been a considerable falling off of public interest in the revolt of the Liberal Imperialists, if it may be called a revolt ; and the centre party are now more hopeful than they were a fortnight ago that some "modus vivendi" will be found by, or for the two sections of the party. While there has been a lull in the storm of mutual recriminations, among the Liberals the proceedings in both Houses have been unusually animated and, politically speaking, March is going out like a lion. There was the other night a pretty piece of sparring between Lord Halsbury and Lord Rosebery, and so much warmth has not been exhibited in the Upper Chamber for a long time. But the heat of these two fighting poets has been thrown into the shade by two exciting debates on the war in the Lower House, culminating in the scene of last night, of which Mr. John Dillon was the hero or, perhaps I should say, the villain. The incident came about in this way. Mr. Chamberlain replying to criticism on the war said :—"The right hon. gentleman (Sir "C. B.") says that by our action we have been endangering British supremacy. We are establishing British supremacy ; and when we have established British supremacy I for one do not anticipate those terrible consequences from the racial feeling which, no doubt, prevails at the present time. And my reason for hoping that that racial feeling will disappear is proved, I think, by the fact that very large numbers even of those who were recently in the field against us have now freely accepted the situation. They say, in effect, 'We have been fairly defeated—defeated, indeed, by a force which is in an overwhelming majority. We have lost our honour, we accept our defeat and we are prepared to accept all that follows on our defeat, relying on the promises that have been made to us of just and equal treatment.' That is not mere talk, that is not hypocrisy, that is not said in order to gain anything ; for what are the facts ? At this moment we have between 3,000 and 4,000 of these men, Boers, burghers, fighting with us against the burghers in the field. You may read the accounts of what they are doing in almost every telegram. There is not one recent engagement in which these men have not played an important part, and it is they who have captured some of the most important generals and commandants who have recently fallen into our hands. And you may read it in the very interesting communication which General Viljoen has addressed, I think, to De Wet or to Louis Botha, in which he says that the enemies of the country are those who are continuing a hopeless struggle." As to what followed I quote from the "Times" report :—

"Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.)—Yes, but he is a traitor (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain.—No. The hon. gentleman is a good judge of traitors. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Dillon (rising amid loud Nationalist cheers).—I want to know, Sir, whether that is a Parliamentary expression.

The Speaker.—The hon. member himself interrupted the right hon. gentleman by crying out that the soldiers who were serving under the British Crown were traitors. (Ministerial cheers.) I deprecate interruptions ; I deprecate retorts. If the hon. gentleman will not interrupt he will not be subjected to retorts. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Dillon.—Then I desire to say that the right hon. gentleman is a damned liar. (Loud Nationalist cheers.)

The Speaker.—The hon. member must withdraw that expression.

Mr. Dillon—I cannot withdraw it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Speaker.—I must name the hon. member for disregarding the authority of the Chair.

Mr. Arthur.—I beg to move that Mr. Dillon be suspended from the service of the House. (Cheers.)

The Speaker put the question, and, when the House was being cleared for a division,

Mr. Crean (Cork, S. E.) called out amid Nationalist cheers, "There will have to be a general motion to suspend us all."

The result of the division has been cabled to you Mr. Labouchere and a few Radicals voted against Mr. Dillon's suspension.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—SOME REFLECTIONS.

Sir Richard Temple died on Saturday evening at his pleasant, but rather modest, retreat which commands the most beautiful view of Hampstead Heath, the scenery of which naturally appealed to a man of his artistic temperament and talents. You may deny that he was a great administrator or doubt if he was a successful politician, but you cannot say he was not a skilful wielder of the brush. His death was not expected by the general public, for although he had been laid up for many weeks, it was not known that he was "in extremis," and it was only the other day that we heard of him taking an active part from his sick chamber in the selection of a Parliamentary candidate for Hampstead. As head of the Conservative Association in that constituency he had an important "say" in the matter, and devotedly loyal as he was to his party, he steadfastly opposed Mr. Arnold White's somewhat fussy attempt to force Lord Charles Beresford on the constituency. Sir Richard had promised the Indian Section of the Society of Arts to preside when Mr. Skrine read his paper on "Bengal : the land and its people," but had at the last moment to obtain a release from the engagement owing to the state of his health.

As to Sir Richard's politics, it is, I think, pretty generally known that he was not always a Conservative. If I remember correctly "his wife face" occurred about the same time—it may have been perhaps a little earlier—as that of Mr. J. M. Maclean, and for the same reason, disgust with the Liberals of those days for not pursuing a more spirited foreign policy. There is a story for which I cannot vouch, but which I believe to be true. When a certain well-known member of the Bengal Civil Service, who is still happily with us, was about to retire, he imparted to his old friend Richard Temple the secret, curiously enough shared by so many Indian officials, of entering upon a Parliamentary career. Temple's reply was "my dear friend, whatever you do in the matter, let me warn you to beware of the blandishments of the Conservative party." Whether this advice was accepted or not I cannot say, but true civilian, though he has led a useful life since he returned to his native country, has never, so far as I am aware, ever attempted to secure a seat in the House of Commons. Possibly he recognised that a man who goes out to India before he has had time to form any independent political convictions and remains there until late middle life is not in most cases exactly fitted for the rough and tumble of home politics. Sir Richard, notwithstanding his earlier distrust of Conservative blandishments, became the staunchest of a famous Conservatives, though he was never a Conservative of the rapidly dwindling pigheaded type.

My own recollections of Sir Richard go back to 1878 when he was, to use an Americanism, making things hum in Bombay ; and I always had a sneaking fondness for him, although I occasionally, I fear, exhibited some impatience at his numerous suggestions as to the way a daily newspaper should be conducted. Almost the first time I ever came into personal contact with Sir Richard was in connection with a newspaper matter. At that time Sir Richard was pouring forth an endless stream of oratory. There never before had been a Governor who made so many and such long speeches ; or at any rate there were then no stenographers on the staff, of the Bombay journals. It was the practice of the dailies to report every speech of Sir Richard, however copious verbatim et literatim and none of these orations appeared in print until they had been corrected with minute care by the Governor himself. The arrangement was that one of the two dailies should send him these proofs and pass the corrections on to the other. Up country subscribers, not violently interested in the annual meetings of purely local institutions which were generally the theme of Sir Richard's speeches at last, kicked. They complained that not infrequently the Bombay papers gave their readers nothing but the Governor's speeches. The complaint was one that could not be ignored, and so it was arranged between the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Times of India" to give his Excellency a gentle hint. And this as to be done by condensing his very next speech and putting it in the third person. A few days later an opportunity presented itself. Sir Richard made a speech at the Town Hall. I forget now what was the occasion, but I remember that it was not very important, at least from the journalistic point of view. The speech was cut down and put in the third person ; but no proof was sent out. Presently an application for the usual courtesy was received and a proof was sent. Half an hour later I received a note from Captain Aide-de-camp in waiting stating that the Governor particularly wished to see me at the Secretariat. I went off at once expecting his Excellency had a most important piece of information to impart to me, possibly news of some great change of state policy. Judge of my surprise when he began by saying "I asked you to kindly come here to speak to you about the report of the speech I made yesterday. I see that the reporters have put it in the third person very much the best way and my remarks are admirably summarised. Let me see what is the name again of your reporter ?" I told him ; "Ah, yes ; a most excellent man." "There are however," he went on to say "one or two things that I should like to have restored to make my meaning clearer, and as I have to open the Princes Dock.—I think that was the ceremony—this afternoon and shall not have time to see a revise. I want to know if you will do me the favour to see that my corrections are carefully made." I assented and eventually took my leave. Later in the day we received a furious note from the "other shop," saying that they would never make any more "bandobusts" with us, as I had basely consented to Sir Richard inserting in his speech every sentence and every word left out by the reporters. I had not heard the speech and when such a request was made by a Governor, what could I do ? I felt, however, that the stern remonstrances addressed to me were not undeserved. Talking of proof-reading, it was always a marvel to me that a man occupying the exalted position of Governor should be able to afford the time. Sir Richard spent in correcting columns of reports of comparatively insignificant speeches. I remember one occasion when after presiding at a meeting of the Asiatic Society he sat down and slowly revised an interminably long speech, a distinguished visitor of the Governor's, a member of the Viceroy's Council, being kept cooling his heels in the meantime. I thought once that I had got into serious trouble with his Excellency. It was at the time of the Malta Expedition when Sir Richard was here, there and everywhere, stirring everybody up and giving unresponsive or too responsive shippers of transports lessons in the management of ships. I was driving from Tentland at the Cooperage towards the Apollo Bunder, and while reading a letter heard the driver shouting out roughly to somebody in front of us to get out of our way. I looked, when lo and behold, it was the Governor who had been so rudely addressed. His Excellency was walking in the middle of the road with a member of his staff, Sir Richard looked up at me with a curious expression, and I raised my hat in a somewhat crest-fallen manner.

Upon my return to England, some years after Sir Richard's retirement, I saw something of the late Governor, and ever since circumstances have brought me into more or less close contact with him. My liking for him never ceased. When I congratulated him on being made a Privy Councillor I added quite sincerely that I should like to see him adorning the scarlet benches of the gilded Chamber. He accepted the compliment in the spirit in which it was intended, but added in a rather deprecating way : "Well, I always think that a man gets the rewards he is entitled to." This I thought a comforting doctrine to a man loaded with honours as Sir Richard was—Baronet, G. C. S. I., Privy Councillor and I know not what else—but what about the "village Hampdens" and the "mute inglorious Miltons" to say nothing of some of the admirable but undecorated contemporaries of Sir Richard ? In its appreciative but restrained sketch of Sir Richard's career the "Times" says :—"It is scarcely revealing a secret to say that his main object in entering Parliament was the hope that it might prove the route to the Viceroyalty of India, which, in faithful imitation of Lord Lawrence, was throughout his life, the goal of his ambition." This reminds me of a conversation I once had with him in the House of Commons lobby. When Lord Dufferin, who, by the way, has not died the poor man he was supposed to be, was about to return from India, one of the London dailies, the "Standard" I think, published a paragraph to the effect that Sir Richard Temple was likely to be the new Viceroy. I asked Sir Richard whether there was any truth in the statement. "No" he replied "but what I thought at the time was a rather bitter sense of voice ; "this is an aristocratic country, and they will send out some peer as Lord Dufferin's successor. But if there was any danger of grave trouble in India, say another Mutiny, they might ask me to go ; but I should never come back ; I should die in India."

### SIR GUYER HUNTER.

Sir Guyer Hunter's death must have been rather sudden, for I hear that only a week before he passed away he was doing a kindly service for an Indian friend. Since Sir Guyer's retirement from Parliamentary life—he sat in the House of Commons from 1885 to 1892—he has not been very much before the public, but in a quiet way he lived an active life. In spite of his many qualifications he had the reputation of being one of the worst speakers perhaps that ever bored the mother of Parliaments, which is saying a great deal, and in this connection we are reminded by one of the papers of a story told of an incident that occurred one evening at a political meeting which he was addressing in his constituency. The hon. member was in the act of endeavouring to eulogise his leader, and said : "Lord Salisbury is a man," "Lord Salisbury, gentlemen, is a man," "I say Lord Salisbury is a man"—and as it appeared to be unlikely that the hon. gentleman would ever get any further without assistance, a voice from the end of the hall was heard to exclaim, "Well, man or woman, get along and let's have it !" I am afraid that they do not stand upon ceremony and are no respecters of persons in Central Hackney. Sir Guyer, it will be remembered, got his K. C. M. G. for his services in connection with the Egyptian Cholera Commission of 1883.

## DINNER TO MISS KAPADIA, F. R. C. S.

The dinner given at the Cafe Monico last Friday evening, in honour of the Parsee lady doctor Miss Kapadia, was a very pleasant affair. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as the Senior Member of the Zoroastrian Colony, presided, and was supported by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., and most of the London Parsees, together with a sprinkling of Englishmen. The health of the guest of the evening was proposed in eulogistic terms by Sir Muncherji, who pointed out that Miss Kapadia on the remark by a previous one has achieved by means of hard and persevering work and with limited means. She was, he pointed out, an instance of what can be done by self-help, for she had depended throughout entirely on her own resources. In the course of his remarks the Hon. Member referred in language of just indignation to a paltry attempt that was made—fortunately without result—to injure this enterprising and deserving lady. It seems that some poor creature from India wrote to the medical authorities under a false name maligning Miss Kapadia, the motive apparently being jealousy. This attack Sir Muncherjee described as the more reprehensible, as Miss Kapadia hopes to be singularly modest and unassuming. Miss Kapadia acknowledged the toast in a suitable speech, and the company shortly afterwards separated. Miss Kapadia was one of the first batch of lady students who were trained at Grant Medical College, and for nearly 12 years she has had charge of a small hospital at Ahmedabad. She came to this country about two years ago in order to further prosecute her professional studies and in 1891 passed the conjoint examination in Dublin of L. R. C. P., L.R. C. S., and L. M. Last month she crowned her labours by gaining the high position of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (Ireland), a distinction never, I believe, obtained previously by any Indian lady. Such an event reflects credit not only upon the lady herself, but upon the race to which she belongs, and it was a graceful act on the part of her co-religionists in the Metropolis of the Empire to join in offering her their combined congratulations on the eve of her departure from England. Miss Kapadia sailed for Bombay on Saturday and upon arriving in India will,

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

M. BLOWITZ wrote to the "Times" on March 13:—Now that it is known with certainty that King Edward has abandoned his plan of passing some days in the south of France, and that consequently there is no prospect of his immediate visit to Paris, it is possible, without fear of annoying his Majesty, to congratulate him on a decision which in any case can be attended by no inconvenience, whereas a decision to the contrary—although in all likelihood nothing regrettable would have taken place—would, so to speak, have left the door open for a host of anxieties and possible incidents which might have been disagreeable. We should never forget what took place here some years ago during the visit of the King of Spain. It was an evening paper, and not one of the least important, that denounced the "Union," and it is well-known that but for M. Jules Ferry's decision and the patriotic act of M. Jules Grevy, who called on King Alphonso to tender his excuses, the most deplorable consequences might have ensued, perhaps even war.

We are now it should be remembered, on the eve of the general election. The opposition are in a sort of paroxysm of mad ambition. They are ready to do anything which they fancy might constitute to their success, anything to embarrass in any way the Government whose place they covet. Scruples of bad taste do not trouble the Opposition. The fear of arousing an international incident or even a hundredfold breach of the sacred laws of humanity, either to so dear to a nation whose hospitality and respect for the good opinion of others have always been marked characteristics, would not dissuade the Opposition from seizing upon any occasion that they might think propitious to embarrass the Government. In spite, therefore, of the confidence which may be placed in this great nation as a whole, we must always keep in mind the present mental alienation from which the Opposition parties are suffering. This is why all who dread even passing occasions of misunderstanding susceptible of becoming dangerous will be pleased by the King's decision. It is perhaps rather late to express this opinion after the royal decision has been taken, but a little reflection will suggest that it was impossible beforehand to demur to the idea of this journey, for one would, in these circumstances, have been held to be committing an act of hostility, as if one were trying to deprive the great majority of honourable and upright Frenchmen of a wish which would have given real pleasure to the healthy minded portion of the population.

The Figaro publishes an article by M. Georges Duruy, in which the writer expresses his unfeigned admiration of the attitude of Great Britain in face of reverses. The article concludes as follows:—

"If proud impassibility under reverses, stoical firmness under the most cruel deceptions, and an unshakable determination to conquer at all costs—if all these together do not constitute a fine spectacle of constancy, and if when carried to such a point, the will and energy of a nation are not worthy of admiration, then, indeed, I ask myself what must a people do to prove that it is great."

### THE PAN-GERMANS.

The "Times" correspondent at Vienna telegraphed on March 13:—As to-day's sitting of the Reichsrath, Herr Schonerer, the leader of the Pan-Germanic group, in protesting against a previous reprimand by the President, concluded his speech with the words, "Hurrah for, and God save, the Hohenzollerns!" For a moment it seemed as if the whole House was struck dumb, but presently the Pan-Germans cheered vociferously, while other honourable members uttered cries of indignation. A member of the Pan-Germanic Party began to sing "Heil dir im Siegerkranz." At last the President, in the midst of general confusion, called Herr Schonerer to order for "the closing passage of his speech which must hurt the feelings of every patriot. Thereupon another Pan-Germanic member called out at the top of his voice "Hurrah for the Hohenzollerns!" which was followed by further uproar. A strong protest was made against the conduct of the Pan-Germans by the Czech leader, Dr. Kramarz, and a prominent German Clerical, Dr. Kathrein. The latter delivered a patriotic speech, repudiating the Schonerer manifestation and giving expression to the loyalty felt by all Austrians, without distinction of party or nationality, to the Emperor, the House of Hapsburg, and their country. His words were greeted with demonstrative enthusiasm by the entire House, with the exception of the Pan-Germans.

From Berlin the "Times" correspondent wrote on March 19:—The Pan-Germanic agitation is beginning to be regarded, even in authoritative quarters in Berlin, as a kind of public nuisance. The disgraceful conduct of the Pan-German leader Herr Schonerer in the Austrian Diet causes painful embarrassment here and is condemned by most of the respectable organs of Prussian public opinion. The semi-official North German Gazette says:—

Prince Bismark always adhered to the principle that we should not interfere with the domestic affairs of other States, and that respect for the dynasties constituted an essential element of good international policy. This applies in a peculiar degree to the relations of the German Empire with the allied Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and also with reference to the Sovereign Houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg, united as they are in close friendship; it applies to-day just as it applied in the time of the Emperor William the Great and of his great Chancellor. The Deputy Schonerer grossly offended against this approved principle in the concluding sentence of his speech ("Hurrah for the Hohenzollerns!"); and, as regards the effects of what he said, whatever may have been his intentions he only helped on the cause of his Czech adversaries and of other disintegrating elements.

The correspondent remarks:—This semi-official communiqué certainly does not exaggerate the perilous character of the Pan-German agitation. That movement is assuming the prospect of a reasonable conspiracy against the integrity and independence of the Austrian Empire, and is akin to the machinations which in South Africa led to the present war. It is intelligible and it is perfectly natural that the Pan-Germans, who play the part of a disintegrating element in Austria and who also foster designs against the independence of Holland, should be everywhere the bitterest foes of the British Empire. Their agitation is more sinister in its significance than was the Pan-Slavonic movement in Russia in its day. Although the leaders of the movement have recognised its application in the case of the United States of America there can be no doubt that they cast envious eyes upon the British colonies, and that they would fain extend their agitation to Australia and New Zealand. They will doubtless in time discover that such speculations are absurd, but the movement is one that ought to be remorselessly stamped out wherever it shows itself in its aggressive aspects. Its suppression would be a service to the peace of Europe and to the progress of the world.

### THE NEAR EAST.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Vienna on March 13:—With the same regularity as the budding of the trees come the annual spring rumours of threatened trouble in South-Eastern Europe. This year is no exception. From various quarters intelligence is forthcoming that the state of affairs at different points of the Near East is disquieting, and I am bound to say that there is some slight trace of concern in well-informed circles. There is evidently a certain amount of apprehension for the safety of the Christians in more directions than one, and I hear that the Greek Government has recently called the attention of the Powers to the increasingly critical state of affairs in Macedonia.

If the Sultan chooses to use the available means at his disposal for quelling local outbreak and providing the necessary preparations are completed in time, there is little danger of any serious trouble.

The public will learn with satisfaction that there has never been so little probability of disturbances in South-Eastern Europe leading to international complications. The rapprochement between Austria-Hungary and Russia provides against almost every contingency that can be foreseen in the Near East. I make this statement with every confidence. Russia is as anxious herself. The minor States concerned know this, and neither Bulgaria nor Servia will move a finger to encourage a partial revolutionary rising. The agitators who have brought things to their present critical phase are acting on their own account. The ransom paid for Miss Stone has, for the moment, replenished their treasury, for there is not the slightest doubt that the whole plot of her capture was concocted by them for that purpose.

If existing apprehensions should prove to be well founded, the worst that is likely to happen are local risings at one or two points followed by prompt repression on the part of the Ottoman troops.

March 14.—The news-sheet "information" publishes the following intelligence from Yanina. The influence of Italy on the coast of Albania and Epirus is steadily increasing, and Italian trade is gradually ousting that of Austria-Hungary. Italy sends a whole army of traders to the coast towns, every individual member of which considers himself the representative of a national mission. The Italian language is thus constantly gaining ground, and Austria will soon play but a mere secondary part in those regions. In the preparation of her extensive plans Italy is supported by Montenegro, particularly in the district of the Boyana and in Scutari. The execution of Italy's schemes meets with resistance on the part of the native population, especially in Epirus, where occupation by the Greeks would be made welcome than by the Italians. In the towns of Upper Albania the proportion of Italian residents is still too small for Italy to be able to count upon the sympathy of that part of the country.

In the interior of Albania and in Old Servia the state of affairs is very serious, and before long the intervention of Europe may be necessary. The Turkish authorities are by no means in a position to keep order or to check the persecution of the Christians. The Ottoman soldiers cannot be induced to proceed against the Turkish population, but are much more inclined to join those engaged in plundering, particularly as for a long time past they have received no pay.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard wrote (March 19):—

The report is confirmed that the Diplomatic Representatives of Greece at the European Courts concerned have called the attention of the Great Powers to the campaign of intimidation which is being carried on in certain parts of Macedonia, mainly by Boris Sarafoff and his band. What the object of the Greek Government is, it is difficult to see. The Powers can do nothing, except bring pressure to bear on the Porte, which is already aware of the facts, and in its own interest has sent additional troops to Macedonia; for instance, to the district of Monastir where the revolutionary agitation has taken the form of inciting the peasants to insurrection, apparently without much success. The people there know only too well what would await them from the Turks, and that their lot would scarcely be improved by promises of a free Macedonia. They might succumb, however, in some cases, to the threats of the agitators, especially if encouraged by actual murder, robbery, arson, and the levy of a regular insurrection-tax—the usual devices of the Sarafoff gang; and the arrival of Turkish reinforcements will be rather a relief than otherwise to people who, being between the devil and the deep sea, prefer the Turks.

If the Athens Cabinet means to do a good turn to Bulgaria by calling the attention of the Powers to the situation in Macedonia, the value of this service is somewhat doubtful. It might force Prince Ferdinand and his Government to declare themselves for or against the Macedonian agitation, and this is precisely what they wish to avoid, for reasons connected with the internal politics of Bulgaria, where a solution of the Dualistic crisis is still remote.

On the other hand, the step taken by Greece will be of service to the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, who uses his anxieties about Macedonia as a lever for promoting Russian designs totally unconnected either with Macedonia or any other Turkish Province; or, let us say, for pressure on the Sultan and the Porte for exclusively Russian designs and interests. Curiously enough, he is supported, on humanitarian grounds, by some of his colleagues, but it ought to be known in Constantinople, as it is in Vienna, that Russia just now is desirous of obtaining some fresh concessions in the Dardanelles Question and that any argument is useful to her, especially as the present Grand Vizier has more backbone than many of his predecessors. The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople reports (March 19):—

The Russian Ambassador is said to have used most vigorous language to the Sultan, urging the necessity of reforms throughout the whole empire and hinting, in thinly veiled terms, that, in case of the continuance of the present state of affairs in Macedonia, Austria would intervene, while Russia intended to see order restored in Armenia, either by the Sultan or by herself, in regard to Crete, he also insisted upon the speedy settlement of the pending complaints in the matter of passports, stamps, coinage, &c. No doubt exists that the misrule in all portions of the empire constitutes an increasing danger to peace, and when the Powers have their hands free from their own internal questions, the first one which proposes to take in hand the Turkish Question will certainly meet with little opposition.

Vienna, March 19 (Standard).—The Servian Premier, Dr. Vuitch, who came into office on April 2, 1901, has tendered his resignation for the second time within a few weeks on both occasions because of conflicts with the Radical majority in the Skuptschina, which accuses the so-called Radical Cabinet of being reactionary and despotic, though it is difficult for an outsider to say how far the complaint is justified.

Among the candidates mentioned for the Premiership are General Sava Grouitch, now Servian envoy at Constantinople, and M. Nicholas Pastich, who recently returned from a political visit to St. Petersburg.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY CHANGES.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, March 20, Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: At what date the Indian Government were consulted as to the cost to India of increased pay to the British troops on the Indian establishment, and whether they were informed that the remainder of an eight-year colour service after the portion of service of the recruit spent at home was a maximum in the scheme, or whether suggestions for prolonging the service by two or four years were a portion of the matter on which they were consulted; whether he can inform the House what would be the financial difference to India between the scheme as placed before the House of Commons and as shown in which the usual term of Indian service would be either two or four years longer; when the full reply from India is expected; and whether the written opinions of the members the Viceroy's Council upon the subject will be laid before Parliament.

Lord G. Hamilton said it was on February 25th that the Secretary for India in Council was officially informed by the Secretary for War of the decision of his Majesty's Government in connection with the increased pay to British troops, and this decision was at once telegraphed to the Government of India. As yet no reply had been sent to the communication received from the War Office, but the Secretary of State in Council would, in framing his reply, give due weight to the views of the Government of India. No question had been raised as to the prolongation of the service by a further term of two or four years. He could not say what would be the financial effect of such a measure upon the revenues of India, as the saving would be only in transport charges, which could not easily be estimated, and against this there might be an increase in invaliding. He could form no opinion at present as to the date when the correspondence would be complete. Till then he could not undertake to lay papers on the table.

### CRIMEAN AND INDIAN MUTINY VETERANS.

Col. Kenyon-Slaney asked the Secretary of State for War whether, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans in receipt of very small pensions, and now in necessitous circumstances through inability to earn, usually had their pensions increased, with Treasury consent, to between 1s. and 1s. 6d. a day, provided that they had been wounded or discharged for disability due to service; and whether, if that was so, he would take steps, perhaps through the officers commanding districts and the local newspapers, to circulate locally such information as might enable qualified veterans to apply for participation in this most acceptable relief.

Mr. Brodrick: Yes, sir. The increase of the pensions mentioned has been granted, provided that the man are suffering from increased disability arising from wounds or from the disease which led to their discharge from the Army. This reply shall be communicated to the Press.

### THE NATU CASE.

Mr. Weir asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has now received a copy of the letter which was sent on Aug. 25, 1901, by Sirdar Balvant Ramchandra Natu, of Poona, to J. E. Jenkins, Esq., I.C.S. Secretary to the Government of Bombay; will he ascertain why no notice whatever has been taken of his letter, not even an acknowledgment having been given, and will he state when Sirdar Natu's claims will be considered.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am informed that the letter in question was handed in personally by one of the Natus, who was verbally told that his allegations would be received for consideration. They relate to numerous petty items of account, and are still under investigation, but will be decided as soon as possible.

### NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs: In view of the fact that loss and inconvenience is caused to British subjects on account of his Majesty's Consular Office at Kobe, Japan, being only open from 10 A.M. to 12 noon, and from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M., and seeing that the United States' Consular Offices in the East are only closed for one hour in the middle of the day, can arrangements be made for a similar practice to be followed in the British Consulates in Japan. (Friday, March 21.)

Mr. Harwood.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Is there is any statements either in the public accounts voted by this House or in the Home Accounts of the Government of India, which show the disposal of the various sums, amounting to 287,000 l., which were recommended by the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure in 1900 to be taken over or defrayed by Great Britain relief of the finances Indian (Tuesday, March 25.)

## STRANGE ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM and a common jury had before them on March 19, the case of Satchwell v. Hussin. This was an action brought by Miss Eleanor Lucy Satchwell, a boarding-house keeper, at Brighton, against Safdar Hussin, a gentleman of independent means, and a native of India, now residing in Russell-square, London, to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage. The defence was a denial of any promise of marriage, or if any such promise of marriage was made it was only in accordance with Mohammedan law and in Mohammedan form. Defendant further pleaded that the contract, if there was one, was rescinded by mutual consent. Mr. Edgar Hazell appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. M. F. Buzard.

Mr. Hazell, in opening the case, stated that at present the defendant was in India. There was no doubt, however, as to the affectionate terms upon which the plaintiff and defendant were, as in the correspondence which passed between them, he wrote in the most affectionate style. In one letter he called the plaintiff "my darling bibby," a term in Hindustani which meant wife. In another the defendant wrote "Yes, my darling, I belong to you and you do belong to me." In another letter the defendant described an interview with the plaintiff's brother, and stated that after inquiries he (plaintiff's brother) gave his consent to the marriage. Defendant further wrote, "I am longing for the day when I have the power to relieve you of all your care and toil, and hope that will be before long." On another occasion defendant wrote, "Glad up your affairs and get ready to go to India with me. I hope you will be able to introduce Western education and good manners amongst our Indian women, which we need there very greatly. Our Indian ladies stand in need of the help which English ladies can give them in many matters. With fondest love." Defendant then signed the letter "Blackymain," which he (the learned counsel) was informed was Hindustani for "husband." These, he submitted, clearly showed a promise of marriage, and therefore that the plaintiff was entitled to damages for the breach that had taken place.

The plaintiff was then called, and stated that with her sister she carried on a boarding house at 29, Waterloo-place Brighton, and in August, 1900, the defendant went to reside there, remaining a fortnight. During that time defendant paid her great attention, and when he left they corresponded with one another. The defendant was a gentleman of means of about 30 years of age. In September, the defendant returned, and on the 15th he proposed marriage, and she accepted him. In November, she went to her brother's in London, and it was arranged that the marriage was to take place at the Mohammedan Mosque at Woking. She understood Mohammedans could have more than one wife, but he said he did not agree with that, and she thought that a registrar would be present, which would make the marriage legal. Defendant was a barrister, she believed, or connected with the law, and he took her to the British Museum to show her some books as to the Mohammedan marriage laws. She thought she would be his only wife, as she believed what he told her. When she knew, she was to be married she neglected the boarding-house, but returned to it in February 1901.

In cross-examination witness said the defendant was not a handsome man, but was very fascinating. She knew defendant wished to be insured but was not in consequence of the heavy premium. He was nervous, but not in a weak state of health. She understood from the defendant that he was a man of means. She knew defendant had been in hospital for six weeks, and she went to see him there. She never promised to release the defendant from his promise of marriage, and certainly would never have done anything of the kind to a deputy of the defendant. She could not say what the profit of the boarding-house at Brighton had been.

This closed the plaintiff's case, and the defendant being in India, and therefore unable to be called, it fell to plaintiff's counsel to address the jury. In the course of his remarks, the learned gentleman submitted that the plaintiff had proved from her evidence and the correspondence that the promise had been made and broken, and that the plaintiff had not only suffered injury thereby, but had lost the profits from the boarding-house and the money expended upon her trousseau and an outfit for India.

Mr. Buzard, for the defence, said he could not deny that the promise had been made, but he thought the defendant might very naturally come to the conclusion that the defendant had released her from the promise when she wrote to him when ill that he need not worry himself, and that what was good for him was good for her. He asked the jury to assess the damages at a purely nominal figure, as obviously the lady was practically in no worse position than she would have been had she married and gone to India with the defendant.

The Foreman asked if the jury gave damages what chance the plaintiff would have of getting them. (Laughter.)

The Judge said that was quite another matter, and would not affect the verdict itself.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages £125.

## THE FAR EAST.

### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

### FRENCH AND RUSSIAN NOTE.

THE Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphed on March 19:—A note with reference to the Anglo-Japanese Agreement has been sent by France and Russia to the foreign Ministers of the Powers which signed the Pekin protocol. The following is the complete text.:—The allied Governments of France and Russia, having received communication of the Anglo-Japanese convention of Jan. 20 1902, concluded with the object of ensuring the status quo and general peace in the Far East, and of maintaining the independence of China and Corea, which are to remain open to the trade and industry of all nations have been fully satisfied at finding therein an affirmation of the essential principles which they themselves on more then one occasion have declared to constitute, and which remain, the basis of their policy. The two Governments consider that respect for these principles is at the same time a guarantee for their special interests in the Far East. All the same, obliged as they too are to consider the case in which either the aggressive action of third Powers of fresh troubles in China, raising once more the question of the integrity and free development of that Power, might become a menace or their own interests, the two allied Governments reserve the right to consider eventually means of ensuring the defence of their interests.

### RUSSIAN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

The Times correspondent telegraphed from St. Petersburg (March 20):—The Official Messenger and the Journal de St. Petersburg publish to-day the following important communique:—"The convention concluded last January between England and Japan has given rise to the most contradictory interpretations and to the most varied supposition. This is chiefly due to the fact that by this conventions two of the 11 Powers which had quite recently signed the protocol in Pekin after the completion of their collective action in China seemed to separate themselves from the other Powers, and to place themselves in a special position with regard to the Celestial Empire, where the traditional order of things and the legitimate central authority had been re-established by the joint efforts of the Powers.

"The Imperial Government, appreciating the friendly communications which had been made to Russia on this subject by the Japanese and the english Governments, had regarded the conclusion of this arrangement with the greatest tranquility The principles which have guided Russian policy since the beginning of the disorders in China have remained and remain the same, Russia insists upon the Independence and integrity of China a neighbouring and friendly country, and of those of Corea. Russia desires the maintenance of the "status quo" and the general pacification of the Far East. By the construction of the great Siberian Railway, with a branch running through Manchuria to an ice-free port, Russia has constituted to the development in these regions of the commerce and industry of the whole world. Would it be to her interest now to place obstacles in the way of this development?

"The intention expressed by England and Japan to contribute by the attainment of the ends invariably pursued the Russian Government cannot but be received with sympathy by Russia, in spite of the comments of certain political circles and of numerous foreign newspapers, which have endeavored to place an entirely different interpretation upon the impassive attitude of the Russian Government with regard to a diplomatic act which, in its opinion, produced no change whatever in the aspect of the political horizon.

"But now, in view of the persistent agitation with regard to the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, the allied and friendly Governments of Russia and France think it necessary in the following identical declaration to express without ambiguity to the Powers, the representatives of which, together with those of France and Russia, signed at Pekin the protocol of Aug. 25 (Sept. 7), 1901, their views of this agreement."

(Here follows the Note as above.

On this the "Times" correspondent remarks:—It has hardly hitherto been believed that the Dual Alliance extended to the Far East, but after this declaration it is impossible to doubt that France and Russia will in future act together in all Chinese questions in accordance either with an implication of their alliance or with some new agreement the existence and the nature of which have not yet been disclosed.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" has been inquiring among the diplomatists with the result that—it appears that the only tangible importance and the only immediate consequence of the Franco-Russian note is that the three great groups of international alliance are now clearly defined. The Triple Alliance is a European alliance, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is an Asiatic alliance, and the Franco-Russian Alliance is a universal alliance. Apart from this significance, the Franco-Russian declaration is grave because it was need less, and its publication has other objects than those which its text avows. It was quite unnecessary to say that the pacific drift of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was approved, for M. Delcasse had already said this, and it was useless to add that in case Franco-Russian interests were menanced by the action of the two Powers would consider the situation, for this was too evident and inevitable to require saying. It is strange even that it should have been thought necessary to make so natural and logical a declaration, and one in such conformity with the defence of one's interests. Consequently the gravity of the Note lies in the fact that, while adding no new elements to the situation and stating only what every one knows, it aims evidently at some object which is not yet explicit and which will be revealed only when the moment is ripe.

Hence it is inferred that the Franco-Russian Alliance is not confined within definite boundaries but embraces the world, and M. Blowitz hints that since it shows that it is Asiatic almost for the exclusive benefit of Russia, it might very well become Africano, and this rather for the benefit of France.

The Temps does not indulge in these far-afield conjectures. It simply remarks:—It is evident that England and Japan cannot be constituted the exclusive guardians and protectors of the status quo in the Far East. These two Powers could not have the pretension of being sole judges of the cases in which that status quo would be disturbed. To avoid all misunderstanding and, consequently, all conflict, France and Russia have also "reserved" to themselves the right of defending their interests and "the integrity and free development of China." There is nothing here which can give offence to men of good intentions.

In Germany there is some reserve in dealing with the Note; but the anti-British "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten conjectures that "Russia and France have agreed to wound England at her most sensitive point in India—Russia operating from Central Asia and France from French Further India, should England show any sign of pursuing an aggressive policy in connection with Japan."

The "Kreuz Zeitung" remarks:—As a reply to the Anglo-Japanese Agreement the Franco-Russian Alliance has been extended to East Asia, and France is now definitely bound to consumption with her policy and her armed strength the East Asiatic interests of Russia. For it is only Russian interests that are in question; French interests are at no point endangered by the Anglo-Japanese Agreement unless, indeed, there was an expectation in Paris that the revolutionary movement in Southern China would result in an extension of French territory to the north of Tonquin.

But, as the Times correspondent at Berlin says:—It would be absurd to attach any importance to the incubations of the Germ n Press except in so far as they illustrate purely German opinions and hopes.

In Vienna, according to the Times correspondent the Note is regarded as being purely and simpling demonstration and not in any way as implying a new departure. He writes:—

There is an opinion that the France-Russian declaration was initiated by Russia for the purpose of reminding both China and Japan that the Far East might eventually be included in the sphere of action of the Dual Alliance; but there can be no doubt as to Russia's being more interested than France in producing this impression upon the two Far Eastern Powers. There is every reason to believe that throughout the recent Chinese crisis the influence of France was used to moderate the action of Russia. In other words, it was thanks to France that Russia put water in her wine. This, of course, reduces the importance of the Franco-Russian declaration by showing that it is chiefly, if not exclusively, intended to establish Russian influence by conjuring up the spectre of joint action with France in the Far East.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE UNION.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN sends us copies of the letter from the Indian Famine Union, to which Lord George Hamilton's reply appeared in "The Times" of March 11 and of some further correspondence on the same subject. The letter from the union, dated February 25, deals with the reasons given by the Secretary of State for declining to receive the proposed deputation, and states, first, that its sole object was to obtain information, and that, if the request was not new, the necessity for action appeared the more urgent, in view of "the unprecedented calamities which have overtaken the Indian population during the last four or five years, and add force to the case for inquiry"; secondly, that the union, being non-political, was particularly anxious to dissociate itself from any Parliamentary action of a party character; thirdly, that, though the memorialists did not lay claim to any special knowledge of Indian affairs, many of them had spent the best part of their lives and held high office in India, and that the memorial contained no adverse criticism of the Government, nor any proposals for reform, but asked only for an inquiry which would place the economic facts before the public in a convenient form; fourthly, that the need for fresh "data" was shown in Sir Antony MacDonnell's report, "where it is stated that as regards rural indebtedness no precise official information exists"; and, fifthly, that the same report expressed appreciation of non-official assistance, and advocated at all stages the greater use of non-official agency. Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., to whom Lord George Hamilton's reply was communicated, writes on March 10, that he had "no recollection at all of having said anything to Lord George Hamilton to justify the belief that I had an authority to represent the views of the Famine Union" though he adds, in the course of several conversations, I may possibly have said something which he thinks justifies him in his supposition," and that a careful perusal of my speech will show that it studiously excluded from it all reference to the Famine Union or its expressed and formulated opinion." In reply to a letter from Sir W. Wedderburn expressing regret that Lord George Hamilton's letter had been made public without the letter to which it was a reply, and stating his intention of sending the whole correspondence to the Press, the Secretary of State writes, on March 11, that he has no objection to this course, and adds:—"My reason for making public my last letter was that the contents of my previous letter were communicated by the Famine Union to the Press and made the subject of news paper comment."

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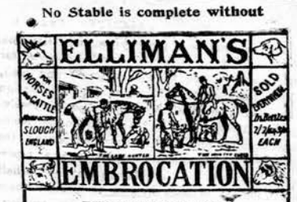


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## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Those who were vaccinated on Tuesday were appropriately celebrating the 148th anniversary of the first inoculation case in England. Though the case happened to take place in Belgrade, the inoculation of the infant son of Lady Mary Wortely Montagu was the introduction of vaccination to this country, and it is rightly regarded as the first English example of the modern way of warding off smallpox. As the wife of the Ambassador in Turky, Lady Montagu had observed the practice among the Turks, and her own experience of smallpox induced her to make her famous experiment on her child. She found England on coming back to this country, less favourably inclined to the departure than she herself had been, and the strongest resistance was offered to her efforts to introduce inoculation at home.

The surgeries and pulpits of England were ranged against the daring Lady Montagu, and a passage from a sermon preached in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, shows how bitter the feeling against her doctrine became. Preaching against the "dangerous and sinful practice of inoculation," the Rev. Edward Massey declared against the "diabolical operation which usurps an authority founded neither in the laws of nature or religion; which tends in this case, to banish Providence out of the world and promote the increase of vice and immorality." The agitation against inoculation in general and Lady Montagu in particular, was all but successful in banishing the practice and Lady Montagu wrote that she was so distracted that she would probably be locked up by her relations.

The brave woman won at last, however. The Princess of Wales came to her side, and after a test operation on Lady Montagu's daughter, the Government consented to allow four condemned criminals to be inoculated. The inoculation did not cheat the gallows, and one almost hopes, the men were pardoned for the part they inadvertently played in the world's enlightenment. Satisfied with the Government test, the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, had two of her daughters inoculated. The example did more than any thing else to spread the practice in spite of the opposition of doctors and preachers, and of pamphleteers who wrote long sermons on such texts, as, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

Some of the most attractive of our Coronation visitors will be those from Africa and the East and among the African visitors, according to recent news from Mango, is to be Prime Minister of Uganda. Apollo Kagwa Gulemye Nume is a remarkable man with a remarkable story, whose loyalty would be worth purchasing at a great price if he did not voluntarily offer it. For some years—under the terrible Mwanga—Apollo was the strong man of Uganda, and his character justified his strength. He is one of the few natives who ever dared to oppose the villainies of King Mwanga, the butcher of Bishop Hannington.

It is not given to many men to be Prime Minister under such a king as Mwanga of whom a British officer said that he was a "murderer publicly given to unmentionable crimes, a mean, despicable brute, and a notorious coward," and the experience has been good for Apollo, who has learnt by contrast the art of good government and good living. He was made Prime Minister—Katikiro, as the natives say—for his valour in war but though he has fought for England against the Soudanese, it is his influence in peace which makes him so valuable an asset of civilisation in Uganda.

It is something, surely, to have a man of such a type in power in a country where the natives outnumber the Europeans by ten thousand to one. Yet only a few years ago the Prime Minister of Uganda could not write his own name. His advance is one of the things which must be put down on the credit side of the Europeanising of Africa. Appollo was the first man to build a two-storey brick house in Uganda, and to-day he is what the Uganda people would call, if they had a literature, a popular author. He is said to have written books of much value to European travellers and not despised by scientists, and in any case he stands out as the great man of Uganda, one of the men upon whom the future development of that country exigely rests.

The Bank of England is examining its five-pound notes with a closer eye than ever just now, and those on whom the responsibility of identification rests will be thankful, no doubt, that they have not to deal with the notes of a hundred years ago. Bank notes were not always so difficult to forge as they are to-day. The first forger must have found his work tolerably easy. But he paid for it with his life. It was a century and a half ago, and in those days the man who forged a bank note, like the man who stole a sheep, paid for his crime on the gallows.

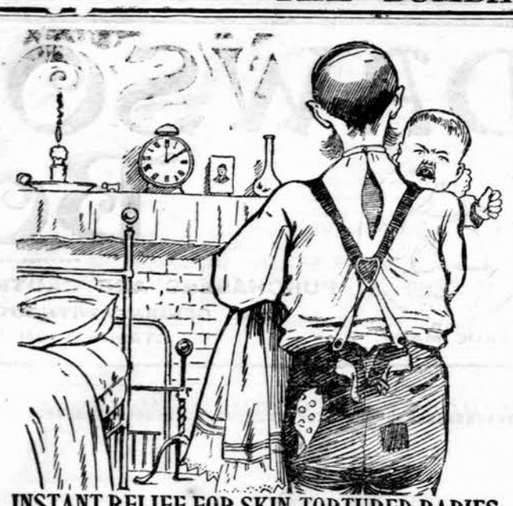
Every fortnight in 1818—on an average—there was an execution in England for forgeries of bank Notes, and in 1820 more than a hundred forgers were convicted. Nearly ninety years ago the Bank was the victim of a more amazing crime than the famous Bidwell forgeries, one of the chief cashiers defrauding it of £320,000. Twenty years later, the forgeries of a banker resulted in an even greater loss. The forging banker was a Mr. Fauntleroy of Berners-street, and his crimes seem to have begun with his forging powers of attorney to keep up the credit of his bank. In that way he was able to sell from the funds large sums of money belonging to other people, and thus for years he flourished and grew rich. Then the Bankers soon found him out, and at the banking-house was found a confession written eight years before, with a postscript which said: "The Bank began first to discount our acceptances and to destroy the credit of our house; the Bank shall smart for it." Smart for it the Bank did; the forgeries ran into £360,000.

The sum at stake was greater, but the Fauntleroy forgeries were prosaic and uninteresting compared with the way in which the Bidwell brothers set the financial world ablaze thirty years ago. Everybody knows how the plot to rob the Bank, hatched in the throne-room of a Royal castle as the brothers passed through to see its glories, developed and succeeded. The rich American and his imaginary fortune, the introduction to the Bank by an admiring and expectant City tailor, the clever manipulating of the £3,000 which deceived the Bank authorities, and, at length, the forging of half the great names of the City, are all familiar incidents in the greatest bank drama of our time. It was one of those great crimes which are revealed by a slip at the eleventh hour—at the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour. The Bidwells and the accomplice sat in a little room sharing up the stolen fortune—a hundred thousand pounds—and tearing up the evidences of their guilt. One of the last bills left pleased the forgers so much that it was decided not to burn it, and in a few days the last of the forgeries found its way to the Bank. It was the one bill, the only bill among hundreds, which the forgers had forgotten to date, and the missing date brought the forgers to justice.

Such a crime as this could hardly have created a greater scare in Threadneedle-street, however, than the announcement a few years ago that somebody had succeeded in accomplishing a very simple scientific feat. It became known that a bank note had been split in two, and the authorities were aghast lest the world should be flooded with duplicate notes. The splitting of the note had undoubtedly been accomplished, quite honestly and without any evil intent, and the man who split it was frank enough to let the Bank know that he had done so. A long correspondence passed between the Bank and the man with the secret, and at last a test was decided upon, a Bank of England note being sent to the inventor for experimenting upon. The Bank received it back in two pieces, the one a facsimile of the other!

The authorities were puzzled, and for a moment the scarce seemed to have become more real. But only for a moment. Closer examination brought back confidence. The test had shown the possibility of splitting the note, but it proved too the impossibility of passing the second half, the printing on which was too faint to pass. Had the mysterious inventor been able to overcome this difficulty his secret would have been worth an almost fabulous sum, and the Bank of England would no doubt have bought it from him. But there was no way of splitting a note and retaining the clearness of the impression throughout, and here the inventor failed. It transpired that his method was to glue a piece of calico on each side of the note, leaving the ends loose. When the glue was dry the pieces of calico were pulled gently apart, with the result that the adhesion of the paper to the cloth being greater than the adhesion of the paper itself, the two sides of the note adhered to the cloth. On being damped the paper and the calico were again separated, and there were two bank notes where only one had been before.

The Bank of England can hardly be accused of running any unnecessary risk, and such incidents as the splitting of the notes and the forgeries, have made the authorities more than ever careful. It is strange to think of a bonfire of bank notes in the heart of London, but such a sight was regularly witnessed until a few years ago, when the Bank of England destroyed all returned notes by fire. Now they disappear in another way. Placed in long cylinders the notes when their life is over, are converted into pulp by acids. What to-day stands for a golden harvest is to-morrow a heap of waste, and the magic little bit of paper, its life of glory over, becomes a piece of common cardboard, or something to strengthen the backs of ledgers.

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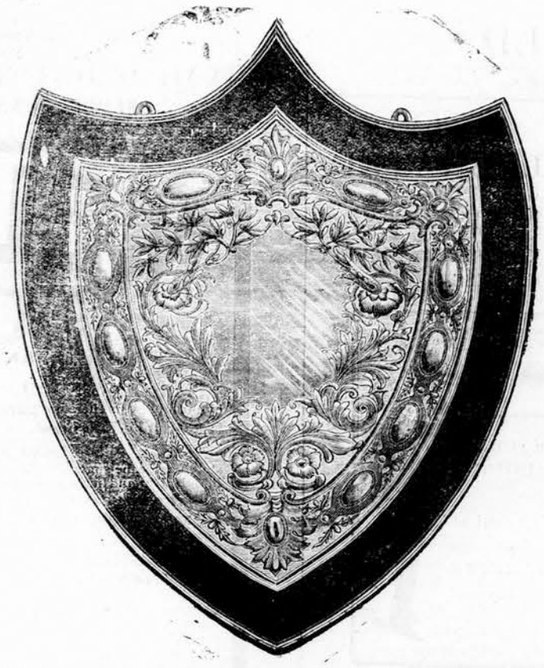

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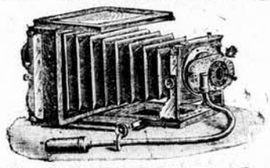

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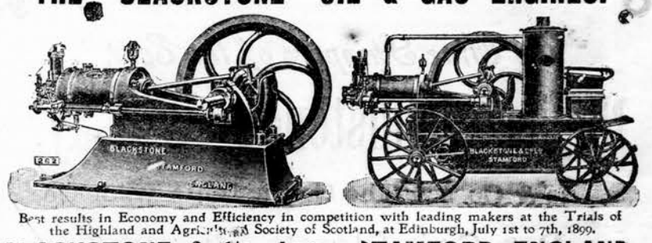

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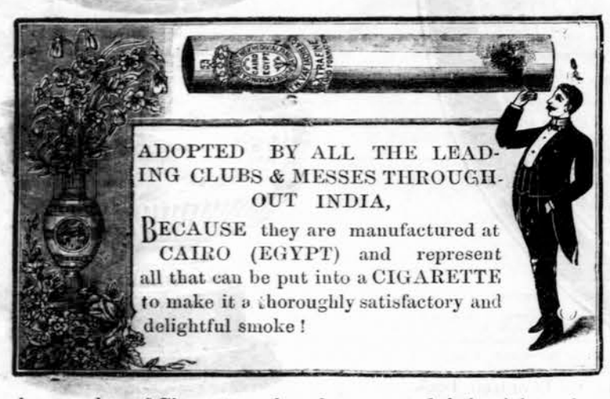

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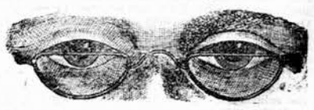

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